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Little Change on Eastern Front; Moscow Raided

London, July 22.

WHILE today's news of the fighting along the eastern front from Moscow is practically the same as it has been in Russian communiques during the past two or three days, and the Germans claim little beyond a further advance from Finland towards Leningrad, Moscow was subjected to an air attack for the first time last night, when, according to a Soviet statement, more than 200 German aircraft tried to penetrate to the Soviet capital, but failed, only isolatd planes reaching the city. According to Moscow, the Germans also made two unsuccessful attempts to bomb Leningrad.

The attack on Moscow, which caused an alarm lasting for 5½ hours, is stated to have cost the Germans 17 planes, which were shot down by Soviet fighters and anti-aircraft fire. In the raids on Leningrad the Germans are said to have lost 19 planes to the Russians' four.

A few fires were started in Moscow, and several people were killed and injured, but the Russians insist that no military objectives were hit. The Soviet capital does not seem to have been much disturbed by the raid, although the Germans claim that it equalled the heaviest ever made on Britain. A correspondent who toured the city immediately after the raid says that crowds coming up from shelters showed not the slightest signs of panic.

Smolensk Said in Russian Hands

An American correspondent reports from Moscow that Smolensk, the important railway centre between Minsk and Moscow, is still in Russian hands. (Several days ago, the German High Command claimed in a communique that Smolensk had been occupied by German forces on July 16). In London this is thought possible, but it seems that the Germans are making some progress on both sides of the town and may be beyond it at some points.

Holding Northern Sector

The Russians are said to be successfully holding the northern sector between Pskov and Leningrad.

In the Ukraine, there is no reason to believe that the enemy has yet reached Kiev, but it is thought the Germans may be developing a thrust down the right bank of the Dnieper.

The latest communique issued by the Soviet Information Board this morning states:—

"During the night of July 21, stubborn fighting continued in the directions of Pskov, Polotsk-Nevel, Smolensk and Novograd-Volynsk. In other directions and sectors of the front, no large scale operations took place.

"Our air force continued operations against enemy mechanized units. According to preliminary data, on July 21 air force destroyed in air combats 32 enemy planes. We lost eight planes."—Reuter.

German Communique

Berlin, July 22.

The Soviet defensive front has been smashed with the Russians only offering disorganized resistance, the High Command claimed today in an official communique which also told of the first German aerial raid on Moscow.

The break-through operations of the German and Allied forces have caused the Russians to split their main defence line into disconnected groups, the communique said.

In spite of determined Russian local resistance and counter-attacks, no organized Soviet operations could be noticed, the High Command claimed.

Stubborn Resistance

German operations aiming at the destruction of the various groups of Soviet forces offering resistance were continuing without interruption, the High Command said.

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 6 ✱)

Nazi Time-Table In Russia Upset, Says Lozovsky

Moscow, July 22.

"The Germans, despite their claims that the Red army and air force have been annihilated, have already long passed the assigned dates for their entry into Kiev, Leningrad and Moscow," declared M. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, last night.

The real explanation, he said, was provided by an order of Major-General Nehring, commanding the 18th German tank division. This order, found inside a captured tank, says: "It is obvious that our losses in equipment, arms and machines have been unusually great, and, despite a successful advance, they greatly exceed captured trophies. Continuation of this situation is intolerable in the long run, for we shall go on winning victories to our own perdition."

War for Many Months

M. Lozovsky recalled that Tuesday morning marked the first calendar month of the German "blitzkrieg" against Russia. "This war will go on for many months, and we can discuss the results of the first month at one of our next press conferences."

M. Lozovsky dwelt on the difference between the Nazis and their so-called allies, stressing the cross-currents of hatred and covetousness which existed between the German, Rumanian, Slovak and Hungarian camps. All of them, he said, were full of internal squabbling compared with Democratic nations, who were fighting unanimously without wanting to take anything from each other.

Crusade Proves Washout

M. Lozovsky also discussed the ridiculousness of Hitler's "European front." Figures of the number of anti-Bolshevik pro-German volunteers were not given, he said, except for 38 Scandinavians alleged to have arrived in Finland to join the "anti-Bolshevik crusade." In France and even in Spain the movement was a "washout." In France Deat and Doriot were shouting against Bolshevism, but gave no figures of the number of French volunteer fighters. M. Lozovsky estimated them at "five or ten."

Asked whether Moscow would follow London's example of maintaining the city's normal traffic during air raid alerts, M. Lozovsky said Moscow was likely to adhere to the present system of clearing streets of people. Among the purposes of high discipline maintained in Moscow alerts was a desire to reduce casualties to the minimum.

Early Warnings

Work in factories, however, continued until the imminent danger signal was given. A warning was sounded in Moscow as soon as it was observed at the front that a number of planes was flying in the direction of the capital. The nearest German planes had got to Moscow was over 100 miles distant. Some recent warnings had only been tests.

Asked whether the Soviet Government was satisfied with the execution of the scorched earth policy which the Germans have described as devilish, M. Lozovsky appeared satisfied, saying it was a matter closely linked with activities of guerillas behind the enemy lines.

"Behind these lines exist hundreds of towns and villages not in enemy hands because hundreds of guerilla units continue to cut off the enemy's food and petrol supplies and to attack smaller Nazi detachments," he said.

"It is an unusual double war in the enemy's rear, a vast seething sea where the war is carried on by thousands of well-armed Russians in towns and villages and forests. These threats to cut off supplies are a constant worry to the advance units and a deterrent to advancing too far."—Reuter.

British, Soviet Envoys In Ankara Confer

London, July 22.

The British Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, had an interview with his Russian colleague.—Reuter.

Nazis Say Stalin's Son Captured

Berlin, July 22.

Authorized Nazi quarters today confirmed that panzer forces under General Schmidt on July 16 took prisoner M. Josef Stalin's eldest son, Jakob, aged 33, at Ljosno, southeast of Vitebsk.

M. Stalin's eldest son was taken prisoner "with many other Bolshevik officers and soldiers," the Nazi quarters claimed.

They asserted that the Russian leader's son held the rank of first lieutenant of the 14th Howitzer Artillery regiment.

Jakob, when taken prisoner, the Nazis alleged, was immediately brought to Gen. Schmidt's headquarters where he proved his identity "without doubt." It was said that the German press would publish a picture of M. Stalin's son "in his new surroundings," presumably in a prison camp, whose location the Nazis declined to reveal.—United Press.

U.S. Loan to Britain of $425,000,000

London, July 22.

An agreement whereby America will loan Britain $425,000,000 at three per cent. interest was signed yesterday, it is learned in London today.

The loan was made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with President Roosevelt's approval.

The purpose of the loan, it is said, is to provide Britain with exchange used towards paying for war supplies contracted for prior to the Lease-Lend Act.

It is understood that shares representing direct investments and certain marketable securities have been pledged as collateral security.

No Change in Control

There will be no change in control or management of these direct investments, including British-owned insurance companies in the United States.

The loan will mature in 15 years. An extension for five years may be made at Britain's option if two-thirds of the capital have been repaid at the end of the 15 years.

The Federal Loan Agency in Washington states that interest and dividends from pledged securities, plus earnings assigned to the Reconstruction finance Corporation from United States Branch of 41 British Insurance companies will be adequate to amortize the entire loan by the end of the Maturity period.

Three Categories

Collateral, which is estimated at £500,000,000, is in three categories:

1. Securities of 61 United States Corporations listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a present market value of $205,000,000;
2. Unlisted securities of 46 United States Corporations valued at £115,000,000; and
3. Capital stock of 41 British-owned United States Insurance companies with a net value of $180,000,000.

The object of the loan is to provide Britain with dollar exchange without having to sell securities and investments at forced sale.

Details of Loan

The American loan of $425,000,000 to Britain to pay for war supplies contracted for prior to enactment of the Lease-Lend Act was announced in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, this afternoon.

The loan, he said, had been authorized by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with approval of President Roosevelt. An agreement was signed yesterday.

"The purpose of this loan is to provide this country with exchange to be used toward paying for war supplies contracted prior to enactment of the Lease-Lend Act. As collateral security for the loan, there will be pledge shares representing direct investments and certain marketable securities. There will be no change in control or management of these direct investments including British-owned insurance companies in the United States.

"The loan will bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum and mature in 15 years, provided that an extension for five years may, at our option, be made if two-thirds of the capital has been repaid at the end of the 15 years. The terms of the agreement will be published today.

Satisfactory Arrangement

"I believe the House, with the terms of the agreement before them, will agree with me that this represents a satisfactory arrangement and once again reflects the readiness of the United States administration to extend their assistance to us. Execution of this agreement will require legislation and the treasury will need to retain special powers until the loan has been fully repaid whereas the present emergency powers act will, in ordinary course, lapse before that time.

"The Government intend to ask the House to pass the necessary legislation as a matter of urgency. The text of the bill will be available tomorrow and the Prime Minister authorizes me to say that it is proposed to ask the House to consider it and to pass it through all its stages on the fourth sitting day next week.

"Following is the text of the announcement of the United States: 'With approval of the President and at request of the Federal Loan administrators, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has today authorized a loan to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of $425,000,000. The loan is made under specific authority granted to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by Congress in the act approved by the President on June 10, 1941, for the purpose of providing the British with dollar exchange without having to sell their securities and investments at forced sale. They will be used by Great Britain to pay for war supplies in this country contracted for prior to enactment of the lease-lend Bill.

British Insurance Companies

Collateral includes securities of United States Corporations listed on the New York Stock Exchange, having an aggregate value of the present quoted prices of approximately $205,000,000 and listed securities of United States Corporations estimated to be worth $115,000,000 and capital stock of 41 British-owned United States insurance companies estimated to have an aggregate net worth of $180,000,000. There will be no change in control or management in these direct investments including insurance companies. Their strong financial position and stability will continue unaffected.

"In addition to the foregoing, there will be assigned to the reconstruction Finance Corporation earnings of United States branches of the 41 British insurance companies not incorporated in this country. New assets of these branches in this country represented by investments in the United States over and above reserves necessary to meet their policy obligations in this country is approximately $200,000,000, consisting largely of cash and United States Government securities. Collateral

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 7 ✱)

Who Thought Up This "V for Victory" Campaign, Anyway?

Far Eastern Spotlight Now Focussed on Indo-China

Hanoi, July 22.

JAPANESE officials are evasively reticent regarding the import of the recent flying visit to Tokyo by General Raishiro Sumita, head of the Japanese military mission in Indo-China.

Whether General Sumita brought back any demands regarding utilization by the Japanese of naval and air bases in southern Indo-China was "not known," it was stated.

Colonel Saito, representative of the Japanese mission in Saigon, is flying back there today after a three-day visit to confer with General Sumita.

Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of Indo-China, meanwhile has arrived here from Saigon.

The arrival of the Governor-General, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, has hitherto brought no new developments, but it is expected that the Governor will see General Sumita very soon.

General comment here notes the meeting between Admiral Darlan and the Japanese Ambassador at Vichy, and believes that the French capital is likely to be the centre of immediate developments.—Reuter.

Anglo-Chinese Invasion Scare

Hongkong, July 21.

Concentrations of Chungking forces in Yunnan and Kwangsi Provinces in South China, and British preparations in the Malay States for despatching native expeditionary forces were preliminary steps for an invasion of French Indo-China as the result of a secret military agreement between the Governments of Chungking, Britain and De Gaullist French, reliable sources here revealed.

These sources said that Chungking forces were massing for an attack on northern French Indo-China, while the British were planning to send native troops to invade southern French Indo-China.

Whether the French Indo-China Government is a participant in this secret plan is not yet known.—Domei.

R.A.F. Planes Said in China

Tokyo, July 22.

Vernacular papers this morning gave prominence to reports, that Dr. Owen Lattimore had been given full power as United States mediator in the friction between Chungking and the Chinese Communists, and also played up Shanghai despatches asserting that approximately five squadrons of the Royal Air Force had been sent to Kweiyang, Chengtu and other Chinese hinterland bases to strengthen the Chinese air force.—Domei.

Military Movements?

Peiping, July 22.

The second train was taken off the Peiping-Fusan (Korea) run yesterday

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4 ✱)

"Yomiuri" Urges Japan to Act in Thai, Indo-China

Tokyo, July 22.

The Government should take immediate steps to cope with increasing British and American pressure against Thailand, and French Indo-China, the "Yomiuri" editorially said, otherwise "those countries will become serious danger spots in the East Asia prosperity sphere."

According to Bangkok reports part of the British Far East forces were concentrating on the Thailand-Burma border region in an attempt to force Thailand to adopt a pro-British policy the editorial claimed.

In Bangkok, it was asserted, Anglo-American agents were agitating with politicians who were still firm toward British and United States interests to overthrow the present Thailand Government headed by the Premier Luang Bipul Songgram.

"Similar Methods"

Similar methods are being employed by British and American agents in French Indo-China through de Gaullist elements to force Indo-China to break its present relations with Japan.

"Moreover, it is reported that the Chungking regime in accordance with a secret military agreement with Britain and the United States, has concentrated large forces along the northern French Indo-China border."

Japan cannot remain idle to these Anglo-American moves to undermine Thailand and French Indo-China, the "Yomiuri" stated.

Concluding, the newspaper declared that the "Government should immediately take appropriate measures to prevent Thailand and French Indo-China from becoming the sore spot in the East Asia prosperity sphere."—Domei.

Japan Expected to Move In Indo-China This Week

London, July 22.

Diplomatic informants today revealed that they expect the Japanese to invade southern Indo-China on Thursday or Friday.

They believed that the Vichy Government would not resist the New Japanese move, but warned that the United States might react to such action by announcing further restrictions in trade with Japan.—United Press.

Indo-China, Thailand Sign Trade Treaty

Vichy, July 22.

A commercial agreement has been concluded today between French Indo-China and Thailand. The document was signed by Governor General Admiral Jean Decoux and Phra Boribandh Yudakich, the Thai Minister for Trade and Industry. The agreement provides for the exchange of local produce between the two countries.—Havas Telemondial.

Roosevelt Empowered to Requisition Property

Washington, July 22.

The Senate yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives legislation permitting the President to take over private property for use in national defence.—Reuter.

Japanese Reserves Here Called Up; Army Spokesman Tells Why

The German invasion of the Soviet Union is roughly similar to the Japanese invasion of China but the size of the Japanese invasion forces is only one-sixth or one-seventh of the Nazi invasion armies, said Col. Akiyama, army spokesman, at yesterday's press conference here. He made this comparison when replying in the affirmative to the question of whether Japanese reserves in Shanghai were being called up. Reserves are being called to the colours because Japan needs them to cope with the situation, said the spokesman.

Asked if there was any particular reason for mentioning the German invasion army in Russia, Col. Akiyama said that in many respects the two invasions were alike. Asked the size of the German army in Russia, he said he did not know. Asked how he was then able to say that the Japanese forces in China were approximately one-sixth or one-seventh of the Nazi war machine attacking the U.S.S.R., Col. Akiyama laughed and said that a rough approximation only was possible as only a rough knowledge was held of the size of the German invasion forces.

The persistent correspondent then asked for a rough figure of the German armies in Russia, saying that he would be satisfied with the rough estimate. But the spokesman said he was unable to provide a rough figure and the subject was dropped.

British forces in Malaya were not expected to drive into Indo-China, said Col. Akiyama in answer to a correspondent's question.

Germans Claim Successes on Russo-Finnish Border

Berlin, July 22.

THE German news agency D.N.B. yesterday reported that German-Finnish troops in the Salla sector had penetrated Russian defences along the former Russo-Finnish border, achieving great successes and winning much territory.

During aerial fighting on the eastern front on Sunday, said D.N.B. German planes shot down 65 Soviet machines. Thirty-two other Soviet planes were destroyed on the ground, it was reported.

Low Level Attacks

D.N.B. said German bombers carried out low level bombing attacks on Soviet troop concentrations in the area north of Vitebsk where a large number of trapped Soviet divisions were carrying out desperate attempts to break through.

All the attempts were repulsed with heavy Soviet losses, said D.N.B.

D.N.B. said that German bombers, operating in far northern Finland on Sunday sank a warship of 3,000 to 4,000 tons near Poljarnoje. Bombers also sank a Soviet destroyer and a merchantman of 2,000 tons.

Speed Boat Said Sunk

D.N.B. said that a Soviet speedboat was sunk on July 18 in the Bay of Riga by German fighter planes. D.N.B. also reported that German planes set fire to a Soviet radio station near Murmansk on Sunday.

In the Kiev sector, D.N.B. reported, German troops completely annihilated a Soviet regiment which had been formed only a few days before—indicating Russia's growing shortage of man-power.—United Press.

Berlin Claims

Berlin, July 22.

"The Soviet army have been compelled to throw in their last reserves," said a message from the official German news agency last night.

The message also claimed that the Germans were now 375 miles from the former Russo-German demarcation line, and "once more a vast battle of annihilation is in progress," but this time east of the Stalin line. "We shall not allow the enemy the breathing space they so much need."—Reuter.

Frankfurt, Mannheim Raided

London, July 22.

Monday night's offensive of the R.A.F. against western Germany centred on Frankfurt and Mannheim.

Industrial targets and communications in both cities were heavily bombed, says an Air Ministry communique.

Smaller forces of aircraft attacked docks at Cherbourg and Ostend.

Aircraft of the Fighter Command on night offensive patrol attacked aerodromes in northern France.

Coastal Command aircraft bombed German military camps and other objectives on the coast of Denmark. From all operations, one aircraft of the Bomber Command is missing.

Lille Bombed

Daylight attacks on a factory at Lille in northern France by the R.A.F. yesterday are reported in the following British Air Ministry communique:

"R.A.F. bombers, escorted by strong forces of fighters, yesterday carried out attacks on a factory at Lille and on enemy shipping off the French coast. A number of enemy fighters were encountered, and eight of them destroyed.

"Our losses were three fighters missing."

Describing the air fighting over France, the Air Ministry News Service says that "one British pilot was attacked by two German fighters, which were immediately joined by three more. He took on all five single-handed.

"When one Messerschmitt blew up, and another burst into flames, the remainder fled and the British pilot rejoined his squadron."

Fires Started at Cologne

A brilliant fire a mile long among factories on the outskirts of Cologne was one result of the R.A.F.'s attack on Rhineland on Sunday night.

The Ministry News Service, giving details of the attack, adds that elsewhere ten other fires were burning simultaneously. The pilots saw high-explosive bombs bursting in the midst of large industrial buildings already burning fiercely.

Huge Rotterdam Fire

At Rotterdam there was a formidable fire among the docks. Its glow was seen from 100 miles on the way back. A pillar of dense smoke rose to 6,000 feet and on a large part of the docks white flames lit up the warehouses which were in front of the smoke.

At Aachen bombs were seen to burst among factory buildings.

After these successful attacks the whole of the large force came safely home, though the Germans put up a strong barrage and night fighters were about.—Reuter.

More Indians to Be Taken Into Executive Council

London, July 22.

More Indians are to be absorbed in the Viceroy of India's Executive Council and more Indians are to hold portfolios in Central Government. This step toward augmenting and consolidating India's war effort was anonunced today when a white paper on "India and the war" was presented to Parliament by Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India.

This announced a decision to enlarge the Executive Council in order to permit separation of the Portfolios of Law and Supply and of Commerce and Labour and division of present Portfolios of Education, Health and Lands into separate Portfolios of Education, Health and Lands and Indians Overseas and also creation of Portfolios of Information and Civil Defence.—Reuter.

Nazi Trade Envoy Expected in Turkey

Ankara, July 22.

Dr. Clodius, the German trade envoy, will, it is rumoured, arrive here shortly to negotiate a deal involving 25,000,000 Turkish pounds. It is thought his presence here is intended to give the impression that the deal is more important than is actually the case.

It is possible, however, that he may try to bring about a last-minute increase in its scope.

A Reuter message last week reported that the Germans were encountering difficulties in their attempts to negotiate a new trade agreement with Turkey, involving 25,000,000 Turkish pounds. The reason was that they could only promise delivery in one or two years.—Reuter.

No British Oil Exports To Japan From M. East

London, July 22.

In the House of Commons today, Mr. Gallacher, the only Communist member, asked whether the oil agreement made in 1940, whereby the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company was to sell 1,000,000 barrels of oil to Japan, was still in operation and what were the figures for oil export to Japan from British-owner fields in the Middle East for 1941.

Mr. R. Law, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said he was informed by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company that the contract referred to was not now in operation. He understood that no oil exports to Japan from British-owned oil fields in the Middle East had taken place in 1941.—Reuter.

Chiang Thanks Sir Shenton Thomas

Singapore, July 22.

General Chiang Kai-shek has cabled Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of Straits Settlements his appreciation for the hospitality shown recently to the Chinese military mission to Malaya, it was announced here today.

Gen. Chiang said, "I firmly believe that relations between our two great nations will be closer than ever before."—United Press.

Roosevelt Emphasizes Perils Facing U.S.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt yesterday asked Congress to authorize the extension of the one-year period of active service in the Army for selectees, National Guardsmen and reservists, declaring that America was in "infinitely greater" danger than a year ago.

Unless the extension was granted, the nation would be taking a grave national risk, said the President, and disintegration of the Army would be under way within two months. The responsibility for maintaining efficiency of arms rested solely with the legislators, he added.

Speech Transcribed

President Roosevelt dramatized his request by trying an innovation—he transcribed his message on records so that his words might be broadcast several times.

The President emphasized that conditions had changed since the 12-month limitation was placed a year ago on the service of selectees, Guardsmen and reservists, he declared: "Today it is imperative that I officially report to Congress what Congress undoubtedly knows: that the international situation is not less grave, but far more grave than it was a year ago. It is so grave in my opinion, and in the opinion of all who are conversant with facts, that the Army should be maintained at effective strength and without diminution of its effective numbers in a complete state of readiness. Small as it is by comparison with other armies, it should not suffer any form of disorganization or disintegration."

Grave Risk

The President said, therefore, it would be taking a grave national risk unless Congress were to make possible the maintenance of the present full effective strength of the army during the coming year and give training to as many additional Americans as possible.

"It would be a tragic error to eliminate two-thirds of the trained soldiers and three-quarters of the officer personnel," he asserted.

The President said that he was not asking Congress for specific language in a specific bill and said he hoped that legislators "will acknowledge that this is a national emergency, either for a specific period, or until revocation by Congress or by the President."

National Danger

President Roosevelt said that objective was the all-important issue. He was confident that the men in the ranks realized better than the public the "disastrous effect" which would result from permitting the present Army to melt away and set back the training and expansion programme at least six months.

"I do not believe that the danger to American safety is less than it was a year ago, when, so far as the Army was concerned, the United States was in a woefully weak position. I do not believe that the danger to our national safety is about the same as it was a year ago. I do believe—I know, that the danger today is infinitely greater. I do believe—I know—in all truth, that we are in the midst of a national emergency."

The President pointed out that unless the service period was extended "at the beginning of this autumn about two-thirds of the United States Army will be demobilizing."

Objective Clear

Referring to national security, President Roosevelt said that two steps were taken last year. Firstly, "the Selective Service Act introduced annual military training as a prime duty of citizenship." Secondly, the organization and training of field companies was begun.

The objective, he explained, was to have ready, at short notice, organized and integrated personnel of over one million men.

Honest Misunderstanding

"Occasional individuals," added the President, "may, with honest intent, assert that the United States need fear no attack on its own territory or on other nations of this hemisphere by aggressors from without. Nevertheless, it is the well known and unanimous opinion of those who are daily cognizant, such as military and naval officers and government servants in the field of international relations, that the schemes and plans of aggressor nations against American security are so evident that the United States and the rest of the Americas are definitely imperilled in their national interests.

"That is why, reluctantly and only after careful weighing of all facts

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 ✱)

U.S. Declaration Of War Asked

New York, July 22.

The view that the United States must at once declare war is expressed by Mr. Samuel Grafton, in a forceful article in the "New York Post."

"England can choose anything, while Hitler is a prisoner of his Blitzkrieg and may prove its final victim," he writes.—Reuter.

Germany Planning New Aggression In Europe

Washington, July 22.

Germany is planning new steps of aggression against the remaining independent states of Europe.

The United States has information of this, stated the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, at a press conference today, but he did not go into details.

Mr. Welles disclosed that the United States had promised full support to Bolivia in the event of an international incident arising from the alleged attempted Nazi coup in Bolivia and the Nazi Minister's expulsion.

In assuring Bolivia support, he pointed out, under existing inter-American agreements the German Minister to Bolivia would be persona non grata with the United States.

Franco Refuted

Mr. Welles also referred to Gen. Franco's sharp attack on the United States a week ago, when Franco said that American offers of economic help to Spain always involved attempts to force Spain to obey the will of other nations. The Under-Secretary said that this was entirely untrue and that supplies of food and medicine that had been sent to Spain were not contingent upon any policy of the Spanish Government other than that the Spanish people should remain at peace.

Also, answering Gen. Franco's reference to the consequences of a Nazi victory upon other American republics, Mr. Welles said that the whole prosperity of the American nations had been founded upon control of the Atlantic and other seas by friendly powers, and that if control passed to unfriendly powers their independence would be gravely endangered.—Reuter.

Nazi Difficulties In Balkans

Ankara, July 22.

The Germans are encountering many difficulties in south-eastern Europe.

It is learned in Ankara that German anti-aircraft crews in Athens were recently involved in a serious brawl with Italian Bersaglieri, resulting in many casualties and necessitating hospital treatment for some of the men.

Street fighting is also reported in Sofia between Germans and Bulgarians who accused the Germans of robbing the country of food.

Bulgaria's difficulties have been increased by the fact that she is now building 150 miles of railways linking Serbia and Thrace with Bulgaria. It is reported that the Germans will share the cost, and supply a large part of the 500,000 labourers required from prisoners, but Bulgaria's only chance of paying her share depends on the price Germany is willing to pay for Bulgarian tobacco. It will be recalled that last year many Bulgarians destroyed the crop rather than sell at a price offered by Germany.—Reuter.

Berlin Expels Bolivian Ambassador

London, July 22.

The German Government has ordered the Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, Alfred F. Dores, to leave Berlin within 72 hours, it is officially announced.

This is apparently reprisal for the action of the Bolivian Government in ordering the German Minister, Dr. Ernest Mendler, to leave the country following a discovery of a threatened Nazi putsch. He was leaving La Paz today for Antofagasta.—Reuter.

German Protest

London, July 22.

Authoriatative quarters in Berlin state that the German Government yesterday sent a sharp Note of protest to the Bolivian Government on its behaviour to the German Minister there, states the German official news agency.—Reuter.

Drive for Pots and Pans in U.S.

New York, July 22.

The opening day of a drive yesterday throughout the United States for aluminium pots and pans produced a huge result. Big piles will be displayed in Times Square and city parks containing an assortment from jelly moulds to warming pans.—Reuter.

"Victory" Campaign Catches Imagination of Americans

New York, July 22.

AS evidence of how Mr. Winston Churchill's "V" sign campaign has caught the imagination of Americans, Mr. Alexander Stewart, father of the film star James Stewart, has erected a 10-foot aluminium painted "V" on top of Indiana County's court house.

The sign, which hangs 300 feet over streets, is illuminated by floodlights each evening.

The press continues to give considerable prominence to the campaign. The "New York Sun," in a leader, says: "Now the Nazis have decided to use the letter V for victory. This German imitation is doubtless intended to confuse, but it is doubtful if many will be fooled. When Europe's captive people hear the word victory or see the sign on walls, there is no doubt in their minds whom victory is meant for.

May be Boomerang

"The only victory worth the name is final victory over Nazi tyranny. What seemed a cute trick may prove a boomerang for Goebbels department."

The "Christian Science Monitor" states: "Beethoven would never have been a Nazi. He would be glad to know that the motif of Fate Knocking at the door,' with which the 5th Symphony opens, has been turned into a motif of inevitable knocking ominously on doors and windows whenever Nazi oppressors pass by."—Reuter.

Secret Attacks On Germans

London, July 22.

Despite repression by the German military authorities, derailment of military trains, blowing up of military stores and disappearance of many German officers are frequent occurrences in occupied France, states the Moscow radio.

The authorities try in vain to discover the perpetrators and the Paris police chief has now offered a reward of 20,000 francs to anybody who will hand over to the military authorities those responsible for the recent disaster to a train which resulted in the deaths of many German officers and men.—Reuter.

German Factories Are Moved East For Safety

(From the "Daily Telegraph")

SPURRED to action by the devastating effects of the R.A.F.'s attacks on their industrial plants in Central and Western Germany, and conscious of the mounting power of the air offensive that is developing against them, the Nazis are organizing a new industrial centre in the remotest part of their territory, the occupied districts of the East.

Not only have the industrial plants already there been taken over by the Nazi war machine and their productive capacity increased, but the evacuation of industries from other parts of the Reich into this "safety" zone is proceeding at an accelerated tempo.

Situated from 800 to 1,000 miles from the R.A.F. bases on the British coast, this centre is meant to be a new and, it is hoped, safer arsenal for the German armies. In truth, Germany's war industry is on the retreat.

Germany's heavy industry has, in a greater degree than that of any other country, been concentrated so far within a comparatively small area, in her case the Ruhr and the Rhineland. Though it comprises only 1 per cent. of the territory of the Reich and is inhabited by little more than 6 per cent. of the entire population, some three-quarters of the total coal, iron and steel had, until before the war, been produced there.

Ruhr Arsenal

The Ruhr and Rhineland supplied 67.86 per cent. of Germany's total coal output, 76.47 per cent. of the coke, 75.28 per cent. of the tar, 71.82 per cent. of the benzol and 78.19 per cent. of the ammonia. Furthermore, it supplied 71.23 per cent. of her total pig-iron output, 69.3 per cent. of the steel and 66.06 per cent. of her tin-plate.

Works like those of Krupp's and Thyssen's, the existence there of hundreds of machine-tool factories and many plants for the production of synthetic petrol indicate the extraordinary importance of this old arsenal of the Reich. Yet it has now become extremely vulnerable to attacks launched from the R.A.F. bases only some 300 to 400 miles away.

Since Hitler's accession to power a new industrial area in Central Germany, the Wirtschaftsgebiet Mittelelbe, has sprung into being. Comprising the districts of Magdeburg, Bitterfeld, Dessau, Halle, Merseburg, Anhalt and Braunschweig, with the River Elbe as the main line of communications and with its coal and mineral deposits, it had been considered to be a sufficiently safe distance from the then western frontiers of the Reich.

New Plants Put Up

Large plants were erected in a surprisingly short time. Here are the Hermann Goering Works at Salzgitter, producing steel from low-grade German iron ores; the so-called people's car factory at Fallersleben, now turned over to the production of military vehicles and tanks; the Junkers aeroplane factory at Dessau, the extensive Leuna synthetic oil works and a good many other oil establishments; rubber works, copper works and finally, aluminium plants.

This area was to be the new industrial line of defence. By a network of canals it had been connected with the west and the east of the Reich. The important Mitteland canal carries the products of the Goering and the Fallersleben works and the oil plants of Hanover to the Elbe, which in turn is connected by canals with the Oder and the Danube.

But in all too short a time this immense industrial concentration, designed, according to Nazi plans, to become a kind of economic headquarters of the Axis, began to experience the full striking power of the R.A.F. Accordingly the Nazis had to think out and plan some alternative zone promising a greater measure of safety.

Thus Austria and Czechoslovakia were chosen to form a new refuge for Germany's war industry. And now the metal and machine-tool factories and the armament works of Austria are being exploited to the full—in Vienna, Woellersdorf, Wienerneustadt, Berndorf and Steyr to mention only a few. At Linz there has appeared the south-eastern branch of the Hermann Goering Works.

Immunity Hoped For

Two reasons have dictated this Nazi policy. First, it was believed that, being from 600 to 800 miles distant from Britain, Austria would be immune from air attacks. Secondly, it was thought that the Allies would be disposed to consider Austria as occupied territory, and so refrain from bombing it.

The same considerations apply, and perhaps to an even greater degree, to the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. Once the arsenal of the old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, it has so far been regarded by the Germans as a productive as well as a safe source of war supplies.

While oil plants are under construction over the large lignite deposits in the Sudeten territory, the metal, machine-tool and electrical industries in Bohemia and Moravia are being utilized for war purposes exclusively.

One considerable disadvantage is that many essential raw materials have to be imported into the Protectorate. The output of low-grade iron ore, for example, runs only to some 600,000 tons.

Now that the R.A.F. have demonstrated that even the Skoda Works, which before the war employed 26,000 workers, are within their reach, Germany's industrial organizers are again on the move, and this time seeking safety in the remotest region under Nazi control, the industrial centres of Poland.

When the Germans had invaded Poland they began at once to dismantle and break up factories and plants, intending by these means to reduce the country to a purely agricultural economy.

Full Steam Ahead

Suddenly a remarkable change in this policy occurred. In a circular, marked "Strictly confidential" and issued by order of Field-Marshal Goering through the German Governor Frank, the German authorities in charge of the execution of the Four-Year Plan in Poland received significant instructions.

"The capacity of industrial establishments," it asserted, "is to be exploited to the utmost, and in certain cases to be extended, so as to facilitate the most speedy execution of all orders of a military-economic nature. The productive capacity of such industrial plants as have not yet received Army orders from the Reich is to be maintained to replace those industrial enterprises in the Reich which, being of military importance, have been or are to be evacuated."

Large-scale dismantling was forthwith suspended and replaced by a programme of development for war production on an ever-increasing scale.

Transfer of Industries

A short time ago the "Kattowitzer Zeitung" frankly declared that this area must already be regarded as a most essential factor in the development of Germany's war economy."

The Germans have not merely taken over the works, they are substantially developing them, and this not only in the Silesian districts, which have been completely incorporated into the Reich, but in other parts of the country. And, what is even more illustrative of Nazi fears for the future, there has been the transfer of numerous industries from the Ruhr and even Central Germany to the East.

Now an industrial belt stretches from the towns of Karwina, Frysztat and Tarnowice to the outskirts of Cracow, with its large-scale iron processing and its chemical works. The capacity of the Trzyniec works alone amounts to 600,000 tons of steel, while the rolling mills produce 400,000 tons of semi-finished goods and 300,000 tons of finished goods.

Still another industrial district now being utilized to the full by the Germans is that of Sandomierz-Rzeszow in the remotest south-eastern corner of Poland. It is there that Poland planned and constructed her own new industrial centre only a few years ago.

Immunity No Longer Certain

Hardly, however, had the Nazis begun the consolidation of this new line of industrial defence, seemingly so far removed from the alarums of war, than they had to face the fact that the bombing range of the British air arm was ominously widening, and that factories even 1,000 miles from the British bases could not for any indefinite time be guaranteed immunity.

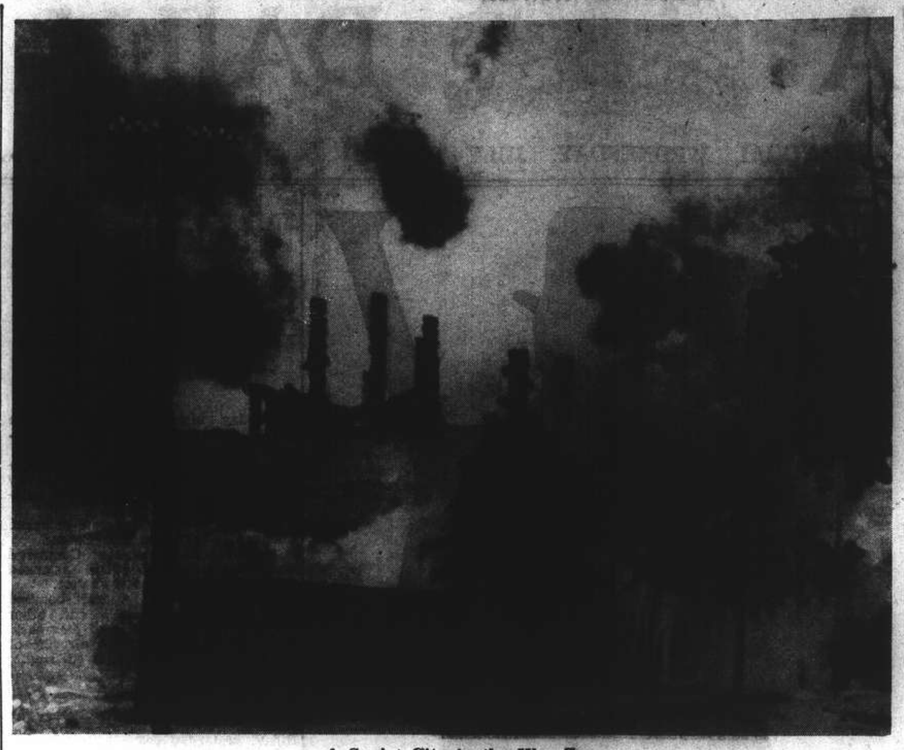
The new situation which results from the increased striking power of Britain in the air was indicated crisply not long ago by Gen. Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief. He announced that "the Poles will soon be able to bomb the German industries which have found refuge on the Polish territory."

In that eventuality German industry will have little opportunity for further retreat.

How Does Italy Feel?

"Germany has said all along that whatever reverses Italy might suffer, it could not affect the strategic position in the long run."—"Frankfurter Zeitung," April 15.

"Italy can endure even the loss of Abyssinia, since only the European and Mediterranean fronts are decisive sectors in this war."—"Munchner Neueste Nachrichten," April 20.



A Soviet City in the War Zone

This is a German picturé of a "Soviet city"—no other description is given—in which the Nazis and the Russians came to grips. The picture was radioed from Berlin to the United States, and reached Shanghai by ordinary mail. It reveals the terrible destruction the Nazis spread wherever they go.

*Perils to U.S. Emphasized

(Continued from page 1)

and all events, that I recently proclaimed that an Unlimited National Emergency exists. It is not surprising that millions of patriotic Americans find it difficult, in the pursuit of their daily occupations, and in the normal lives of their families, to give constant thought to the implications of happenings many thousands of miles away. That is why I must refer again to the sequence of conquests or attacks—which have continued uninterruptedly throughout several years—all the way from the coup against Austria to the present campaign against Russia.

"Every move up and down and across Europe and into Asia and Africa has been conducted according to a time schedule, utilizing in every case overwhelming superiority, not only in material, but also in trained men.

Axis Deception

"Each campaign has been based on a preliminary assurance of safety or non-aggression to the intended victim. Each campaign has been based on disarming fear and gaining time until the German Government was ready to throw treaties and pacts to the winds and simultaneously launch an attack in overwhelming force.

"Each elimination of a victim brought the issue of Nazi domination closer to this hemisphere, while month by month their intrigues of propaganda and conspiracy sought to weaken every link in the community of interests that should bind the Americas into a great western family.

Cannot Take Risks

"I do not think that any branch of the United States Government would be willing to let America share the fate which destroyed the independence of other nations. We Americans cannot afford to speculate with the security of America.

"Furthermore, we have a definite responsibility to every country of the Western Hemisphere—to aid each and every one of it against attack from without. I do not believe that any branch of the Government would desire to abrogate our Pan-American pacts or discard the policy which we have maintained for nearly a century and a quarter.

"If we do not reverse this historic policy, then it is our duty to maintain it. To weaken our army at this particular time would, in my judgment, be an act of bad faith towards our neighbours."

President Roosevelt concluded as follows: "Time counts. Within two months disintegration, which would follow failure to take Congressional action, would commence in the armies of the United States. Time counts. Responsibility rests solely with Congress."—Reuter.

Resolutions Introduced

Immeditaely after President Roosevelt's message Chairman May of the House Military Affairs Committee introduced two resolutions to retain the Army in service and remove the limit on the number of selectees but making no declaration of emergency on behalf of Congress itself.

Simultaneously Senator Thomas, of Utah, of the Senate Military Affairs Committee introduced legislation providing for a declaration of national emergency but restricting the President's authority under it merely to retaining selectees and National Guardsmen in service.

Senator Johnson, of California, disagreed with the entire message. Senator Smith, of South Carolina, demanded details of "what's threatening us if anything?" The Democratic leader, Senator Alben Barkley, commented that "President Roosevelt speaks with knowledge of the world situation and our own situation which he alone possesses."

He predicted that Congress would respond in the "manner required by the interests of our country."—Reuter.

N.E.I. Discussing Independence

Batavia, July 22.

Present discussions in the Volksraad (People's Council) as to whether the Netherlands East Indies after the war should become semi-independent or obtain complete dominion status, yesterday was concerning all political factions in the Indies.

Indonesian nationalists as well as Chinese and Catholic factions were combining for "some sort of Dominion status" but the nature of the readjustment was still not decided.

One of the problems at present facing the N.E.I. is the constitutional law which necessitates parliamentary approval from Holland. Such a Government body no longer is functioning.

Industrial interests in the capital are against the dominion move but their pressure to date has been minor. Present discussions may be the first of many actions altering the status of the Netherlands East Indies and leading to its becoming a separate entity, severing ties with Holland.

Most N.E.I. residents, it was said, would be satisfied if a "compromise between the Governments of British India and Canada is reached whereby the N.E.I. still retains connections with Holland but becomes more or less independent."—United Press.

Third Konoye Cabinet to Uphold Spirit Of Tripartite Pact Says Koh Ishii

Tokyo, July 22.

Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, immediately after being named Foreign Minister on July 19, met the Italian and German Ambassadors on the same evening and informed them that the third Konoye Cabinet would continue to uphold the spirit and the aims of the Tripartite Pact, Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Information Board, disclosed to foreign correspondents at this morning's regular press conference.

When questioned whether or not the Soviet Ambassador, M. Constantin Smetanin, had called on the new Foreign Minister, Mr. Ishii replied negatively.

The spokesman stated that the Government had not received official information regarding reports that Britain and Chungking were preparing to invade French Indo-China when queried on the truth of such despatches. "I wish it would not become fact," Mr. Ishii said.

Asked whether Japan would assist France under the Franco-Japanese accord in the case Britain should start armed action against French Indo-China, the spokesman said that in such an event Japan intended to prevent British troop movements and to lounge a protest with the British Government.

Further pressed as to whether Japan would take preventive measures immediately, Mr. Ishii asserted that that would depend on future developments.

Asked what subjects were discussed at the meeting between Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Ambassador to Vichy, and Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, French Vice-Premier, Mr. Ishii declined to disclose the contents.

The spokesman said that he had no official report regarding the United States' State Department's preparation for black-listing commercial firms having relations with Axis Powers in the Far East.—Domei.

*Italians in Africa Lack Food

London, July 22.

Italian deserters in the Wolchefit area of Abyssinia report that the enemy's food situation is critical, but the garrison has been ordered to fight to the last, it is learned here.—Reuter.

*Far Eastern Spotlight on Indo-China

(Continued from page 1)

afternoon. This follows the withdrawal of the crack Peiping-Fusan express last week, when it was hinted that Japanese military movements were the reason.

According to railway sources here five further trains are likely to be withdrawn shortly, and sleepers may be abolished on the remaining night trains to double their capacity.

While no official reason is given, the conclusion to be drawn is obvious, it is pointed out here.—Reuter.

Petrol Sales Ban

Saigon, July 21.

The French Indo-China Government has placed a ban, effective from today, on the sale of petrol in view of the shortage of supplies resulting from the export ban affected by Britain, the United States and the Netherlands East Indies.

The Government has not only ordered the closing down of filling stations in and around Saigon, but has also suspended the sale of fuel oil for vehicles, as well as lamps in Tongking and other districts.

It was understood that the measure was taken as a result of the joint action taken by Britain, the United States and the Dutch Indies against possible French Indo-Chinese collaboration with Japan.—Domei.

Air Raid Drills

Tokyo, July 22.

The "Manchuria Daily News" today reported from Mukden that a 48-hour air raid drill throughout Fengtien Province would start on Wednesday.

All Government officials in the neighbourhood, volunteers, factory and theatre employees and students would be mobilized, the daily said "in view of the present complicated and uncertain world situation."

Chinese and Japanese officials will broadcast special programmes the journal reported.—United Press.

Sumita Sees Decoux

Hanoi, July 22.

Major-General Raishiro Sumita, head of the Japanese Military Mission to French Indo-China called on Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General, at 7 o'clock tonight, conferring for more than one hour.

Major-General Sumita was expected to hold a conference with Vice-Admiral Decoux tomorrow for the third consecutive day.—Domei.

German to Take Part

Hanoi, July 22.

The former German Consul-General in Indo-China, Herr Neumann, will arrive from Tokyo on July 27 to take part in the conferences of the Indo-China-Thailand boundary commission, it was learned today.—Reuter.

Singapore Lashes Out

Singapore, July 22.

Singapore's radio station today lashed out against Japan by quoting well-informed sources stating that Japan was spreading rumours of impending British action against Indo-China to justify her own demands on Indo-China.

The local radio station quoted well-informed quarters saying that they were much surprised by the rumours of impending British action in Indo-China, which were circulated by the Japanese.

"There is no question of any such action," Singapore radio said. "An attempt is being made to justify new Japanese demands on Indo-China by the bogey of British intervention.

"British policy toward Indo-China has been to assist and maintain Indo-China's integrity against outside interference. It is realized that Vichy is strongly applying pressure on Admiral Jean Decoux (Governor-General of Indo-China) and it is hoped that he will be able resist... Britain will do nothing to increase Indo-China's difficulties." — United Press.

Nazis in Moscow in Month Says German Official in Tokyo

Tokyo, July 22.

In a statement to the press yesterday, one day before the Russo-German hostilities became one month old, Lieut.-Col. Wilhelm Nimitz, attached to the Germany Embassy, predicted that the Swastika will be flying over Moscow within one month.

Expressing the utmost confidence in a German victory, he declared that the fall of Leningrad was a mere matter of time.

The German official predicted that the fighting would reach its peak in one or two weeks, pointing out that the bombing of the Kremlin proved that Germany had already won domination of the air.

Commenting on the United States, Colonel Nimitz asserted that Germany naturally made allowances of the possibility of the United States participating in the war.

He declared that the landing of American forces on Iceland, in fact constituted participation in the war.—Domei.

Important Statement By Wang Ching-wei

Nanking, July 22.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei will make an important announcement in a day or two clarifying the Nanking administration's policy adopted today as a result of recent conferences, it was understood.

The announcement is being drafted in response to Prince Fumimaro Konoye's statement on July 18 upon the formation of his third Cabinet.—Domei.

Worst Rainfall in Tokyo's History

Tokyo, July 22.

With thousands of houses already flooded, the subway halted because of inundation and train traffic suspended because of landslides, the Weather Bureau predicted tonight the heaviest rainfall in Tokyo's history by Wednesday night following ten days of almost continuous downpours climaxed by a typhoon hitting Tokyo tonight.

In the past 48 hours ships have been warned to seek shelter, especially in the Tsuruga and Sagami Bay areas.

Although the typhoon hit Tokyo early this evening, the capital was fortunate in not being struck by the full force of the storm.

By 8.30 p.m. the typhoon, which was expected to hit Tokyo with full fury during the early morning hours, suddenly swerved and proceeded in the direction of Shizuoka. The typhoon was expected to pass into the Japan sea, thus clearing much of the uneasiness felt here regarding the weather.

Trains Cancelled

Virtually all trains were cancelled because of the soft roadbeds and landslides. The latest Tokyo estimate placed flooded houses in this area at 12,000.

The total rainfall for the past 96 hours was twelve inches. Extensive damage to crops, especially vegetables, had already been done.

The price crop, while still unaffected, was also expected to suffer if the rains continue, for the paddy fields would be overloaded and the rushing waters would wash away the growing rice.

The vernacular press this evening showed a nervous outlook, predicting that the results of the prolonged rains plus the typhoon would be "epoch-making."

"Nothing to Worry About"

The Tokyo subway was forced to suspend operations for a brief period this afternoon because of floods.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hiroysu Ino, reported to the Emperor after telling the press there was "nothing to worry about."

The Weather Bureau reported that 27 inches of rain fell in the past 96 hours on the island of Oshima, constituting a new record for such a period. The bureau predicted a rainfall of seven inches in Tokyo tonight.

Yedogawa Ward, one of the lowest-lying areas in Tokyo was the hardest hit and school classes in this district were suspended.

The Japanese pres reported that Kasumigaura Lake, 60 miles north-east of Tokyo, was four feet above its usual level.

The Japanese press also said that Army officials were aiding the evacuation of the lake-side town of Tsuchiura, whose population totals 40,000.—United Press.

Excitement Dies Down in Manila

Manila, July 22.

The excitement apparent here last week regarding possible imminent developments in the Far East has died down considerably, though necessarily there remains an undercurrent of uncertainty.

Such developments as the evacuation of Japanese nationals from South Africa and Tokyo's imposition today of wartime censorship restrictions on telegrams to Japanese are noted quietly.

Well-informed circles feel that Japan is continuing to play in the international war of nerves while simultaneously preparing the ground for any contingency, such as a possible weakening of Soviet Siberian forces if reserves are required on the European front.

Four Factors

But Japan's chief aspirations, it is felt, lie southward, in which connection it is not considered that forceful action is in any way imminent, because:

1. The Japanese Fleet is unlikely to move while the typhoon season in the South China Seas is at its height.
2. Japanese shipping is widely dispersed, and it would be at least six weeks before evacuees from South Africa reached home.
3. The new Japanese Cabinet is probably not yet quite settled down.
4. It would be imprudent for Japan to move in any direction north or south, unless there is more definite indication of the outcome of the Soviet-German conflict.

Meanwhile, all sides welcome enthusiastically recent utterances from Singapore of the attitude of Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Commander-in-Chief in the East, to a possible upsetting of the Far Eastern status quo, which are thoroughly endorsed by the American-Filipino component here of the A-B-C-D front.—Reuter.

Attack on Mussolini Denied

London, July 22.

The Rome radio in an English broadcast today described as a "complete invention" yesterday's reports that shots had been fired at Signor Mussolini.—Reuter.

*Luftwaffe Raids Moscow

(Continued from page 1)

While the High Command claimed numerous hits on military establishments in Moscow, it failed to state the number of planes used in the attack or the amount of bombs dropped.

Informed Nazi quarters, however, said that hundreds of explosive and tens of thousands of incendiary bombs were dropped on Moscow and that the raid was "comparable in devastating effect with the heaviest blows the Luftwaffe rained on England."

"Reprisal" Raid

The Luftwaffe attacked Moscow last night for the first time in reprisal for the Soviet attacks on the open cities of Helsinki and Bucharest, the High Command's communique reported.

Favoured by good visibility, strong German air formations bombed military establishments, armaments depots and traffic centres in Moscow in successive waves, the communique claimed.

Many hits were scored in the area around the Kremlin and around the bend of the Moskva River. Huge fires were started and buildings occupied by high Soviet military authorities and the Government as well as supply establishments were either destroyed or heavily damaged, the communique asserted.

Informed Nazi quarters alleged that twelve heavy bomb hits were observed near the Kremlin and twenty huge fires were started just east of the Kremlin.

Heavy destruction was caused at the bend of the Moskva River and also near the Red Army headquarters and radio station, where nine intense fires were seen, according to these Nazi sources.—United Press.

Repatriation of Badly Injured War Prisoners Discussed in Commons

London, July 22.

Asked in the House of Commons today for an account of the progress of negotiations with the enemy powers for an exchange of badly wounded prisoners of war, Mr. Richard Law, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said proposals for repatriation by means of hospital or other suitable ships were made by the British Government last year but were not accepted by the German Government.

Counter-proposals for repatriation from neutral countries by ambulance aircraft had however, recently been received from Berlin.

Practical Reasons

While, for practical reasons, the British Government had been unable to accept it in the form in which it was made, they had made an alternative suggestion which they hoped would be acceptable to the German Government.

Negotiations with Italy were not necessarily so far advanced as in the case of Germany in view of the fact that no large numbers of prisoners were in question until this year. Medical commissions, added Mr. Law, should soon be functioning in Italy, the Middle East and India with a view to selecting those entitled to repatriation.

Meanwhile, the means by which the repatriation would be effected were under discussion.—Reuter.

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*Huge U.S. Loan To Britain

(Continued from page 1)

will be pledged to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank as in cases of other loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Interest and dividend on this collateral, together with earnings of the United States branches of the 41 British insurance companies, have average about $36,000,000 for the past five years, all of which will be applied to payment of interest and principal of the loan.

Three Per Cent. Interest

The loan will bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum and mature in 15 years provided that an extension of five years may be made if two-thirds of the Principal has been repaid by the end of the 15 years. On the basis of the past five years, available income would amortize the loan in 15 years. Funds will be available to the British as needed to meet their commitments at approximate rates of $100,000,000 monthly."—Reuter.

Baby Restless?

Baby should sleep soundly, he needs sleep. So do his parents—but they will not get it if their little one is restless and cries in the night.

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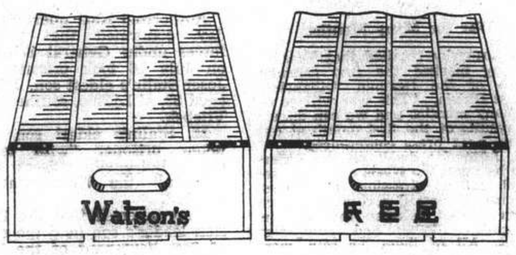

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Chinese Writer Says Hitler Faces Defeat

Commenting on the one-month old Russo-German war yesterday, the "Chinese American Daily News" editorially predicted the defeat of Hitler. The writer said that "not because we view the democratic front optimistically but because cold facts reveal the Axis' defeat." The paper tried to prove that both politically and militarily things have not been going well for Hitler.

Politically, the original idea of Hitler in launching his "blitzkrieg" attack against Moscow was to rally the democracies to his support. After both Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt had promised help for Russia, Hitler woke up from his dream of "crusade" against communists. To build his "empire" of "new order," it was said, Hitler must have faith. By attacking Russia with whom he cultivated friendship only less than two years ago, he has lost his honour. Nobody will have faith in him, the writer says....even Japan who now has become somewhat cautious. Mutual suspicion has begun to trouble the minds of Axis leaders and this contrasts with the unity on the other front and will be the main cause of Hitler's defeat.

Hitler's Failure

Reviewing the military situation during the past month the writer asserts that Hitler had failed to make headway on either the southern or northern fronts, apparently contrary to his original plan. And the "according to plan" explanation given by Berlin was said to be another way of saying "meeting strong resistance." The Nazis intelligence officials have under-estimated the strength of the Russians. Besides, it was pointed out, the scorched earth policy and guerilla tactics have begun to play havoc with the invaders. Although one may not believe that Hitler has lost 1,000,000 men, as Moscow would have people believe, the writer is of the opinion that even half of that number would cause Hitler to worry about reinforcements.

The important thing is not for Hitler to occupy Russian territory, it was said. He must completely destroy Russia's manpower and material in order to win this war, but his "blitzkrieg" attack has met Stalin's "blitzkrieg resistance." Hitler has not yet announced any counter policy against the "scorched earth" policy and guerilla warfare.

Thief Who Bungled

Turning to the ultimate outcome of the whole war, the writer said that the purpose of fighting Russia is to enable Hitler to obtain material to fight a long war so as to defeat Britain. Comparing Hitler with a thief specializing in stealing chickens by using rice as a bait, the paper reasoned that he has already lost the bait without catching any chickens by fighting Russia. On the other hand, it was said, British and American manufacturers of firearms have doubled their efforts and by October they will produce 1,500 and 2,000 aeroplanes monthly, respectively. The Nazis cannot match them even if they can produce 3,000 machines every month, it was said.

London Chamber of Commerce Examinations

The following students are to be awarded certificates by the London Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Education Department, in connection with the examinations held in Shanghai, under the auspices of the British Chamber of Commerce:—

Higher Commercial

Jeavons, Patricia: Typewriting—pass (Speed 40)
Mouchriguine, Tania: Typewriting—pass (Speed 45)

Commercial

Campbell, Sheila: Typewriting—pass
Caudron, Rita: Typewriting—pass with distinction. Shorthand—pass with distinction (Speed 80)
Cheng, Ellie: Shorthand—pass with distinction (Speed 100)
Chernichenko, George: Typewriting—pass
Chernoff, Valia: Typewriting—pass with distinction
Cunningham, Florence: Shorthand—pass (Speed 70).
Deutsch, Fred: Bookkeeping—pass with distinction
Emamooden, Edward: Arithmetic—pass with distinction
Fetisoff, Anatole: Arithmetic—pass
Gidumal, Hira: Arithmetic—pass with distinction
Ho, Harry R: Bookkeeping—pass with distinction
Isaac, Maurice: Arithmetic—pass with distinction
Jeavons, Patricia: Shorthand—pass (Speed 70)
Johnsford, Manfred: Shorthand—pass with distinction (Speed 70)
Kidby, Harry: Arithmetic—pass.
Little, Jean Martin: Typewriting—pass with distinction
Liu, Barbara: Typewriting—pass with distinction. Shorthand—pass with distinction (Speed 80)
Loh, Dah-chiun; Bookkeeping—pass with distinction
Loh, Hong-zai: Bookkeeping—pass with distinction
Maher, Virginia: Typewriting—pass
Moore, Jean: Typewriting—pass with distinction. Shorthand—pass with distinction (Speed 100)
Mouchriguine, Tania: Shorthand—pass with distinction (Speed 100)
Utting, Joan: Typewriting—pass with distinction. Shorthand—pass with distinction (Speed 100)
Rashid, Abdul; Typewriting—pass
Savage, Edna: Typewriting—pass
Silva, Maria da: Typewriting—pass with distinction
Simoes, Louis: Arithmetic—pass
Stephen, George: Arithmetic—pass with distinction
Turner, John: Arithmetic—pass
Ward, Katie: Typewriting—pass
Shorthand—pass with distinction (Speed 80)
Yang Shu-kao: Typewriting—pass
Yau, Arthur: Bookkeeping—pass

Elementary

Dmitrieff, Helen: Bookkeeping—pass
Martin, Frances: Bookkeeping—pass with distinction
Mooney, Constance: Shorthand—pass (Speed 50). Bookkeeping—pass
Sentouktsis, Olga: Shorthand—pass with distinction (Speed 50). Bookkeeping—pass
Simmons, Jeanette: Shorthand—pass (Speed 60). Bookkeeping—pass
Tomchinsky, Alice: Shorthand—pass with distinction (Speed 50). Bookkeeping—pass with distinction
Wong, Wealthy: Shorthand—pass (Speed 60). Bookkeeping—pass with distinction.

Kidnappers Sentenced

Fourteen notorious kidnappers and robbers were sentenced to prison terms ranging between nine months and six years and six months yesterday in the First Special District Court. They were arrested during the various raids conducted by the Central police when Shanghai was troubled with an epidemic of kidnappings some months ago.

They were charged with more than 10 crimes including several kidnappings. They were responsible for the kidnapping of a Chinese manager of the American Engineering Corporation who was later released after his family had paid a big sum of money.

They were also responsible for the kidnapping of a Mr. Yu Ching and the armed robbery committed in the home of Mr. Liu Chung-hou, well known Chinese cinema director.

Can a Bird With a Broken Wing Ever Fly Again?

The picture shows the extent of the damage done to the Douglas DC-2 passenger plane of the China National Aviation Corporation after Japanese aircraft had bombed it on May 20 near Suifu. At that time there were three Americans on the plane but no casualties were sustained by any of the passengers. Besides this revealing photograph, a graphic account of what happened during the bombing has reached Shanghai. As for the plane, it was back in Hongkong after an interval of a week.

Passenger Tells How C.N.A.C. Plane Was Bombed

Graphic details which were impossible to include in the brief wireless messages that reached Shanghai concerning the bombing of a China National Aviation Corporation plane on May 20 near Suifu by Japanese bombers were revealed in a letter written written by one of the passengers on the luckless aircraft to a Shanghai resident. It may be recalled that three Americans were on the aircraft together with many other passengers but all managed to escape unscathed.

The C.N.A.C. plane was flying from Chungking to Chengtu when it was caught in the middle of Japanese air operations. The pilot immediately grounded the plane but it did not escape the eye of the Japanese squadrons. According to the letter, no less than 212 bombs were rained down in the region of the plane.

Plane is Hit

One of these struck the right wing of the aircraft but fortunately all passengers had fled into the hills by that time. After a harrowing experience, the passengers were taken to their destination by a rescue plane from Hongkong.

Excerpts from the letter follows:—

"We got away at 9.30 a.m. and were in the air only twelve minutes when Chungking had an alarm, and we learned through the radio that there were six batches of planes up and four of them headed our way. We then changed our course and went to Suifu and came down. We had then been up one and one-half hours.

Flight Into Hills

"We left the plane, got some noodles and sat down to wait. Messages came thick and fast. Japanese pursuits were up and about. Then we learned they were coming directly our way. We all left the field and the passengers and the crew fled to the hills.

"We did not have long to wait until 26 planes came straight for us. We held our breath and waited the inevitable. Two hundred and twelve bombs were put down right beside us with a fury that beggars description. The concussion was terrific. It almost blew me off the ground.

Gasoline Catches Afire

"The plane was struck, one bomb going straight through the right wing and dozens of bombs all around the plane, almost outlining it on the ground. Why it did not catch on fire is a miracle. We had left our baggage inside as we had no time to get it out. Mud and rock was thrown far up the hillside, but no-one was injured or killed. However two pigs, two goats and a few chickens were killed. Then we discovered that the gasoline drums near the plane were on fire and we thought of course the plane would go, but it did not. One wing had a direct hit, and it looked sorry. A house nearby was burned as was also the barracks of some soldiers.

"We found a hostel about one-half mile away who fed us; they had mosquito nets and there we spent the night. Even got a bath. We were a jolly crowd, bent but not broken. We were delighted that we had not lost our baggage. Early yesterday morning the plane that came up from Hongkong came out to the stricken one and took us off under alarm, but we made Chengtu O.K."

Noted Newspapermen Pass Through Manila

Manila, July 22.

Mr. Ralph Ingersoll, Publisher of the New York tabloid "PM" and Mr. Joseph W. Allsop Jr., noted Washington newspaper columnist, left here this morning for Singapore aboard the Anzac Clipper.

Mr. Ingersoll is en route to Chungking, after which he intends to fly to Moscow and interview Joseph Stalin. Mr. Allsop, who abandoned writing his syndicated column to join the Naval intelligence service, declined to comment on his destination. He was believed bound for Chungking.

During a dinner for the press last night given by Mr. Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner of the Philippines, Mr. Ingersoll said that America was ready to fight.

"There is "no bluff" about America's position, Mr. Ingersoll said. The American people he said, believe they can fight simultaneously in both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Mr. Ingersoll said there was a growing realization in the United States that the war in China is part of the world wide struggle and that any further Japanese moves would increase tension to the danger point.—United Press.

Drug Traffickers Sent To Prison

Although they were found to have only carried about 10 ounces of opium, Fan Min-deh and Kung An-min were each sentenced to eight years' imprisonment yesterday in the First Special District Court. They were charged with intending to sell opium for the purpose of making a profit. They were arrested on July 17 in Bubbling Well Road near Avenue Haig.

Hongkew Traffic Is Again Suspended

Misgivings aroused by the closing again of the Soochow Road bridges yesterday morning were set at rest by enquiries which disclosed that a high military official was passing through the zones affected.

The bridges were closed for half an hour in the morning, but pedestrians and traffic were allowed passage through the bridges at noon. There were the usual long lines of cars and vehicular traffic on the roads near the bridges. Normal traffic was completely restored in the afternoon.

Powers of W.A.S.P. Being Usurped by Former Police

Usurpation of the powers of the Western Area Special Police by members of the former police force in charge of the area who have been collecting "dues" from gambling houses in Shanghai's once-famed "Badlands" after the new force came into existence is disclosed by reliable Chinese forces here. Recent cases also have come to light of arrests of individuals in Chinese areas on the flimsiest or pretexts with the victims securing their release after monetary gifts had been made to some members of the police force.

A Chinese educationalist and head of a local university recently paid $5,000 for expenses before being liberated. The sum worked out to approximately $300 for each day's detention. The campaign of the extra-Settlement police against terrorists and political offenders was accentuated in a series of arrests or detention in recent months of numerous Chinese many of whom were professional men or technicians entirely above suspicion. The practice of collecting "expenses" from detained persons indulged in some years ago by members of the Chinese police force here, certain quarters declare, are again being resorted to.

Another case was recently disclosed of two Chinese technicians who disappeared after going for a visit to Jessfield Park a fortnight ago and who were subsequently found to have been detained by the police. It was ascertained that they came across several men in handcuffs at the park in the custody of five men in plain clothes whom they recognized as their class-mates. Upon enquiring the cause of the trouble they were in turn seized by the men in plain clothes, handcuffed and taken to 76 Jessfield Road with the others. The incident was witnessed by a member of the Settlement police force who it was learned, attempted to intervene when he was confronted with five pistols. Realizing that "discretion was the better part of valour" he left the scene.

For a fortnight relatives and friends of the two technicians made constant contacts with the police of the Western Area with no practical result. The story has gone the rounds that relatives of the men had to pay $400 for "expenses" before they were allowed their freedom.

Another incident occurred when the dormitory of the Bank of China employees was raided some time ago. A Chinese who was in the premises at the time and who had no connection whatever with the bank was taken along with the others for enquiries and was stated to have paid $500 before he could regain his liberty.

Japan to Concentrate Power in Cabinet

Tokyo, July 22.

The opinion of political circles that the third Konoye Cabinet's first move will be a series of measures designed to safeguard its position and centralize administrative power in itself was featured by leading papers this morning.

The "Yomiuri," "Chugai Shogyo," "Miyako" and "Hochi" all gave prominence to the report and declared that the first step in this direction would be to bestow on the planning Board broad powers to impose its order on various Ministries and their departments.

The purpose of this measure was said to eliminate sectionalism within the Ministries, as well as between themselves, which has been blocking the Cabinet policies in the past and destroying unity in Government organs, and to prevent the overlapping of work.

Other Measures

It was significant that this report was carried on the morning of the new Cabinet's first regular meeting due today.

The papers suggested that other measures which would be considered were, first, the creation of an executive office, directly responsible to the Cabinet, to unify its policies; second, the creation of a personnel bureau, directly responsible to the Premier, which would control selections for high Ministry posts; third, return to the Cabinet of the power to allot the budget; and fourth, introduction of measures to strengthen the authority of the Premier.—Domei.

Campaign Against Guerillas Hits Local Farmers

Many inconveniences are being experienced by people living in occupied districts along the Shanghai Nanking Railway as the Japanese and new regime's forces engaged in fighting guerillas have intensified their "purification" campaign against "bandits" and "communists." A Chinese report states that those who have violated the blockade regulations may pay with their lives. Besides, it is pointed out, many ignorant farmers have been electrocuted by accidentally touching electrified barbed wire.

Quoting arrivals from Taitsang, one one of the districts being blockaded and "purified," the report says that electrified barbed wire is now seen on both sides of the railway. Shortly after 5 p.m. every day the Japanese charge the wires with electricity, thus requiring those who intend to approach the track to do so in a roundabout way. In doing so, it is said, they must pass Japanese soldiers at the railway station.

Prices Sent Up

Electrified barbed wire is also seen inside the various districts holding up traffic which in turn are causing prices to go up. Sentries are stationed in every thoroughfare and pedestrians are strictly searched and sometimes detained. Chinese in Shanghai who want to return to their native districts under the control of the Japanese and new régime forces must now be armed with many kinds of permits.

They must have home-returning passage, anti-smallpox, anti-cholera, and travelling passes. To forget any one of them may mean detention or even death. The report alleges that "purification" campaign has produced no results. On the contrary, it is claimed, groups of "purification" forces are often wiped out by guerillas.

FUNERALS

Mr. Olaf Nordquist

Funeral services (cremation) for the late Mr. Olaf Nordquist, aged 50 years, husband of the late Mrs. Aileen Nordquist, were held Monday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Chapel, with Dean A. C. S. Trivett of Holy Trinity Cathedral officiating. The late Mr. Nordquist was a Swedish citizen, who had resided in Shanghai for the past 25 years. The chief mourners were Mr. M. Pripp, Swedish Charge d'Affaires and Mr. Gustav Lundth, Swedish Vice-Consul, representing the deceased's family who reside in Sweden. Floral offerings, which were later placed upon the graves of deceased soldiers and sailors, were received from The Swedish Legation, The Swedish Association in Shanghai, An old friend "G.B.S.," G. O. Fleischer, A. P. Pattison and Mrs. K. Rolla.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

Miss M. M. Sutherland

Cremation services for the late Miss Margaret Milne Sutherland, Senior Assistant in the Public School for Girls who passed away at the Country Hospital on Saturday, were held in the Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel yesterday afternoon with the Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett of the Cathedral officiating. The chief mourners were Miss A. S. M. Alexander, the Headmistress, who represented the family at home, Mr. and Mrs. R. Kay and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Huckstep. There was a large attendance of her colleagues and personal friends as well as many of her past and present pupils. On the casket which was draped with a blue pall rested a beautiful floral cross from Dad and May along with a sheaf from Nan. Surrounding the casket were tributes from the following, among others:—

Shanghai Municipal Council, Judy and Reg, Jean, John, Mary-Rose, and Pamela, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Huckstep, the Headmistress and Staff of the Public School for Girls, Irene, Grace, Pupils of the Public School for Girls, the VIth Form, Kath and Peggy, In Uno Hockey Girls, E. and I. Krass, Jane and Alice, Dr. and Madame George Velliot, Committee and Members of In Uno, Frances and N. Kathing Dorothy and Ernest, Nina and Elfrieda, Effie Madar, Winnie, Mary and Edna Savage, Domestic Staff Public School for Girls, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Riggs and Kathleen, Lucy and Andy, 8th Coy. Guides, Joyce and Gloria Madar, Miss Florence Sia, Mrs. Margaret Sin Chow, etc.

Messrs. Thomas Macdonald and Co. were in charge of the funeral arrangements.

Japan Preparing Budget Estimates

Tokyo, July 22.

With all Ministries carrying on work to make up for the tightened current working budgets despite the Cabinet shifts, estimates will be prepared by the end of this month and presented to the Cabinet for approval early next month, it was learned.

It will be recalled that Mr. Isao Kawada, former Finance Minister, had explained during the Cabinet sessions of July 8 and July 15, the necessity for strict economy in the budget in order to enable the nation to concentrate further on purely war-time necessities and consolidate the war-time structure.—Domei.

Decrease in Crime In June Shown in Police Report

A decrease in the total number of crime cases in June over the previous month is shown in the report of the Commissioner of the Municipal Police for the past month. There was a decrease of 1,709 arrests of crime suspects in June compared with May. The total value of stolen property in May was $970,930.22 against $973,526.53 of the previous month. Property valued at $213,593.12 was recovered by the police.

Thirty Chinese and four foreign cases of attempted suicide were reported for the month under review. The various political anniversaries passed without incident during the month.

Twenty strikes involving 4,817 workers and resulting in a loss of 24,084 working days broke out in the Settlement in June as well as an additional four strikes affecting both the Settlement and the French Concession. The total strikes in the Settlement, French Concession and outside areas during the month was twenty-eight, affecting 13,178 workers and the loss of 50,080 working days. Ten cases of other labour unrest among industrial workers were reported. Seventeen persons were arrested and charged with intimidation in connection with strikes. The number of workers in industrial concerns in the Settlement and extra-Settlement roads totalled 227,750 for the month against 236,590 in June, 1940.

Refugee Situation

There were 12,009 refugees who were accommodated in eleven refugee camps and 1,074 in four training centres in the Settlement. In addition 120 persons were living in straw huts or open spaces in the Gordon Road district and 441 refugees were receiving medical treatment in three emergency hospitals.

The local rice situation showed slight improvement during June due to the smooth conduct of the importation and sale of S.M.C. rice and the arrival of large supplies of foreign rice.

During June, approximately 202,029 bags (252,536 "zars") of foreign rice (other than S.M.C. rice) and about 9,560 "zars" of domestic rice arrived in Shanghai.

Rice Stocks Held

A total of 195,240 bags of Rangoon rice were imported by the S.M.C. from Hongkong; 141,568 bags of this rice were delivered to shops in the Settlement and French Concession, leaving a stock on hand of 140,411 bags at the end of the month. The S.M.C. rice held by rice retailers at the end of the month was approximately 19,936 bags.

The stock of rice held in foreign controlled areas at the end of June including S.M.C. rice, was approximately 1,113,814 "zars" in addition to some 325,494 "zars" stored in foreign godowns at Pootung.

Five rice shops were prosecuted for selling rice short weight. One of this number was sentenced to five months' imprisonment, one to four months' imprisonment, one to three months' imprisonment, while the cases against the remaining two are still pending.

Two rice shop proprietors were warned for violation of regulations governing the sale of S.M.C. rice.

Constable Acquitted of Robbers' Accusation

Chao Ching-lin, a Chinese constable attached to the Louza police who was recently charged with hijacking robbers from whom he was alleged to have obtained $5,000, was acquitted yesterday by Judge Feng in the First Special District Court, while the five robbers who participated in the crime drew prison terms ranging between five years and six months and seven years.

Chao was charged with malfeasance in office and also with theft but the judge acquitted him owing to lack of evidence. The judge did not take the statements made by robbers seriously. It was through a confession made by the robbers alleging that the policeman had robbed them of the $5,000 which they had stolen that Chao was finally placed in custody. During his detention, his colleagues searched his home in Ferry Road where they found one pass book showing that he had only $500 deposited with a bank. Chao insisted that it was his money.

The sentenced men were responsible for robbing a rice merchant of $5,000 while he was walking in Chefoo Road on May 1. They later told the police after their arrest that the money which they stole from the merchant had been given to the policeman who waylaid them and released them after they had surrendered their booty. As the policeman did not report he was arrested.

Fakers of Curios Detained

Collectors of ancient coins and connoisseurs of art will do well to take note of a case of fraud in which three Chinese are being held by the First Special District Court in connection with the making of imitation ancient coins of various kinds for sale in the curio market in Shanghai. Accused have admitted that they have been engaged in the faking, explaining, however, that their leader and alleged instigator is still at large. Judgment is expected to be announced today.

Accused are Ping Chia-ling, Chu Feng-po and Chou Ah-lu, who were some time ago arrested by the Sinza police in their factory at House No. 158, Lane 725 Yu Ya Ching Road. There the officers found eight moulds for making imitation ancient coins and some quantity of silver alleged to have been used for making imitation silver coins. Several hearings have been held by Judge Shih and evidence has been produced by the police. Ping told the court that the whole business was started by his younger brother, Ping Yu-ling. He simply helped him to manage the factory.

Good Market Expected

The prosecution alleged that at the police station accused said that Ping's younger brother who has been in the curio business knew that certain kinds of ancient coins would enjoy a good market but there were no genuine ones in Shanghai. High prices would be offered for such coins, it was said. It was further alleged that the Pings soon employed Li Chun-ching to make moulds for making imitation ancient coins.

Imitation ancient coins were said to have actually been sold in the Canton Road curio market and other places by accused, offering prices ranging between $20 and $300. In April of this year, one foreigner was said to have bought three imitation coins from accused with $4,500. The other two accused told the court that they were merely employed by the sculptor (Li Chung-ching) to make silver coins.

Operation on H. H. Kung May Be Necessary

Chungking, July 22.

General Chiang Kai-shek personally presided over a meeting of the Cabinet this morning in the absence of Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, who is ill.

At one time it was thought that Dr. Kung might have to undergo an operation, but his doctors now state that his condition has improved considerably and that no operation will be necessary. They advise the patient, however, to take a short rest not attending office for a few weeks.

It is understood that Dr. Kung planned to preside over the meeting of the Executive Yuan this morning, but in order to allow him to take a rest the Generalissimo, who is concurrently President of the Executive Yuan, decided to replace him.—Reuter.

Conference Spokesmen Hosts to Press

Col. Akiyama, Cmdr. Hazama and Mr. Hori, spokesmen for the Japanese Army, Navy and Embassy respectively were hosts after yesterday's conference to foreign correspondents and local journalists at a cocktail party, held in the grounds of Rokusan Gardens.

India-Burma Agreement

Simla, July 22.

An agreement between the Governments of India and Burma, regulating and restricting immigration of Indians into Burma, was published here today. The agreement becomes effective as from October 1, 1941.—Reuter.

June Proves Busy Month for Lester Chinese Hospital

June proved to be an extremely busy month for the Lester Chinese Hospital as statistics for this period show that a larger volume of work had been done than even in the last pre-war year of 1936. Considerable increases are shown in many of the departments.

These increases are the most marked in the number of outpatient visits, which were 25 per cent. higher than in June of last year; in the number of operations done in the Outpatient Department—an increase of over 100 per cent.; and in the number of X-Ray examinations made—an increase of nearly 60 per cent. over June, 1940.

More Attempted Suicides

There was also an increase in the number of attempted suicides by women. The Artificial Pneumothorax Clinic, which is closely linked with the X-Ray Department, has an average weekly attendance of between 60 and 70 patients and is undoubtedly proving of very great benefit to number of lung tuberculosis cases.

Statistics for June follows:—

Number of outpatient visits	18,246
Number of inpatient admissions	373
Number of inpatient bed days	8,206
Attempted suicides, men	42
Attempted suicides, women	57
Number of inpatient operations	184
Number of outpatient operations	337
Number of cases brought in by S.M.P.	267
Number of cases brought in by F.M.P.	33
Number of Industrial accident cases	26
Number of births	23
Number of X-Ray examinations made	1,062
Number of prescriptions dispensed	18,619

New Foreign Vice-Minister in Japan

Tokyo, July 22.

Mr. Kumaichi Yamamoto, Director of the Bureau of East Asiatic Affairs, was appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs succeeding Mr. Chuichi Ohashi, who resigned as a result of the recent Cabinet change, the Foreign Office announced.

Announcement was also made of the resignations of Mr. Toshio Shiratori, and Mr. Yoshiye Saito, advisers to the Foreign Office, which have been accepted.—Domei.

"No Exceptions" Mexico Tells Japan

Mexico City, July 22.

Senor Ezequiel Padilla, Foreign Minister, yesterday afternoon officially informed Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Minister, that the Government intended to make no exceptions in the recent Government ban on export of Mexican goods.

The statement dashed Japan's hope for obtaining special exemptions from this rule. The ban, which went into effect on July 15, applied to all exports outside the Western Hemisphere.—Domei.

U.S. Withdrawal From P.I. "Criminal Folly"

Washington, July 22.

Dr. Diosdado M. Yap, Filipino lecturer and publicist, yesterday told Maryland University's summer school that withdrawal from the Philippines by the United States would be "criminal folly" and a definite threat to the "last outpost of Democracy in the Orient."

He said that Japan was seeking both political and economic control of the Philippines.

"Independence in 1946 can mean only the transfer of sovereignty with a Democratic regulation to that of ruthless oligarchs," he stressed.

Dr. Yap suggested a clarification of United States policy toward the Far East and the Philippines to prevent Japanese aggression.

He advised that the United States should make no political withdrawal if the United States hoped to retain her present prestige in the Orient.—United Press.

Shigemitsu Confers With Toyoda

Tokyo, July 22.

Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Britain, who returned to Tokyo on Sunday, called on the Foreign Minister, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, this afternoon, and conferred for two hours regarding the situation in Europe particulary in connection with Britain.

Meanwhile, it was understood that Admiral Toyoda will on July 25 receive individually, foreign diplomatic representatives at his official residence in accordance with the custom of a new Foreign Minister.—Domei.

Konoye Cancels Press Conference

Tokyo, July 22.

Prince Fumimaro Konoye today cancelled because of "circumstances" the first press conference he had arranged since assuming the premiership last week. The conference was due to have been held at the Premier's official residence.—United Press.

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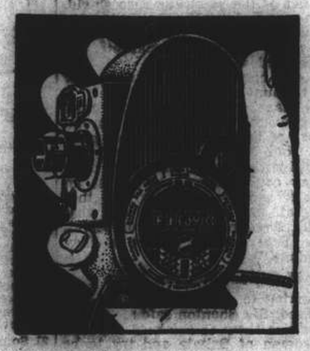

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI. To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."

Local Snakes:

Research Workers' Views

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The excellent article in the "North-China Daily News" of July 13, written by ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY best expert in the zoology of the Far East and very deserving director of the Museum of this place, startled us rather badly, calling our attention to the fact that our two years' scientific work in Shanghai has had an unexpected and certainly undesired additional effect.

By the simple fact that our hunting for poison snakes in the outskirts of Shanghai became known, the public got really alarmed, as may well be seen from Mr. SOWERBY's article. Thus any harmless snake which is discovered in a garden is taken by its frightened owner for a perilous poison snake. Having in this way become the innocent cause of all this ado, we beg to give our views on the matter.

For two years we have been catching snakes in the outskirts of Shanghai, poisonous ones as well as non-poisonous ones. As experts we explicitly state that Mr. SOWERBY's lines are completely correct in their contents, and on the strength of our experience, there is little danger of getting a bite from a poison snake in or near Shanghai. We have come to know that indeed Chinese sometimes get bites at their work in the fields, but in spite of all enquiries no similar case with regard to a European is known. Generally snakes rather take to flight than to attacking men.

Thus the fear of snakes which unfortunately was aroused by us is on the whole unfounded, though caution is advisable when actually coming across such a reptile. Their habit of resting in or near the numerous tombs has danger in it, as according to our experience snakes are to be found in nearly every Chinese tomb or damaged coffin.

Finally, we beg to refer to the purpose of our snake-hunting. In Europe, in America, in South Africa (Port Elizabeth) scientists are working at the searching for and using of snake-poison in medicine. In treating epilepsy, chorea, different sorts of neuritis, rheumatism, etc., unexpectedly favourable results were frequently achieved, especially in cases defying every other treatment. Other searchers tried the effect of snake-poison on malignant tumours (Professor Freud, formerly of Vienna), with bleeders and with leprosy.

It is interesting to know that in Vienna experiments with the poison of *Ancistrodes blomhoffi Mamuschi* were made, the first of which came from China. We are hunting for that snake in Shanghai; we have caught a great number of its sort and are now at work to produce from its poison a serum against the above-mentioned diseases.

Though persons of high position, as well as authorities, take an interest in our work, this has, however, not had the effect of getting our researches forward with the speed that is desirable on behalf of the cause. Nevertheless, we cherish the hope of being in a position to create a snake-poison institute in Shanghai.

THEODOR FRISCHAUER, M.D.
RICHARD HIRSCHENSOHN.

Shanghai, July 22.

For War Fund:

Result of Boxing Tournament

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Committee of the British United Services Association will be grateful if you kindly make known to your readers that a cheque value $21,056.84 has been forwarded to the British Voluntary War Contributions Fund, representing the nett profit made at the Boxing Tournament, held on July 3 last, at The Shanghai Race Club's premises. This opportunity is taken to thank all those who contributed in any way to the success of the tournament and to particularly thank the promotors for their unremitting endeavours despite unfavourable weather conditions.

A. PULLEN,
Secretary,
British United Services Assoc. Shanghai.

Shanghai, July 22.

An Appreciation:

The Late Miss Sutherland

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I regret to learn of the death of Miss Margaret Sutherland for many years the Senior English Mistress of the Public School for Girls. Her passing is a grievous loss to the scholastic profession and to the girls of this town.

The Public School for Girls has been fortunate in having the services of such a highly-cultured woman as Miss Sutherland. Modest in the extreme, only those who came into intimate contact with her could realize the depth of her knowledge of English literature, and the extent of her devotion to the profession of teaching. Such selfless devotion is rare in these materialistic days, and the girls of the Public School have been fortunate in having the benefit of her rare influence for sixteen years.

At least two of her pupils have shown budding literary talent in Shanghai—Miss Joan Mackenzie and Miss Allen—and who knows what far-reaching effects her highly-skilled presentation of the treasures of the English language may have?

The teaching profession is an arduous one, particularly in Shanghai.

Let us pay honour to Miss Sutherland, who shouldered the moral responsibilities of it to an unusual degree.

T.

Shanghai, July 20.

Bus Fares:

Ticket Books Supported

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The suggestions made by MR. EVAMY in his letter of July 19 are well worthy of serious consideration by the Bus Company. The use of multiples of five cents only in arranging the fares, and the issue of books of five cent tickets at $1 per book would simplify matters for all concerned.

The main idea is to have as little cash as possible passing through the hands of the conductors. Small kiosks at the main stopping places where passengers could buy books of tickets, would help the scheme.

Fraudulent printing of tickets might be a danger; but this could be safeguarded to a great extent by changing the colour of the tickets and altering the numbering at frequent intervals.

The suggestion to give 21 five cent tickets for $1 would greatly encourage the buying of tickets by the poorer class of passenger.

There is no doubt that this bus fare business has grown into a serious racket, and the Bus Company should adopt any scheme which is likely to improve matters.

H. M. HIND.

Shanghai, July 22.

Seymour Rd. Market:

Council Statement Wanted

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—There is still no statement from the Council about what they are going to do in respect of the threatened closing of Seymour Road Market. But in the meantime your correspondent KA MEMBER is a really bright lad. If meat is cheaper at the French Market he names, and perhaps it is, how does he think my cook-boy is going to get there? Bus, rickshaw or tram? What about the cost of his travellings to and fro? Now he can walk to the Seymour Road Market in about 10 minutes but with the hours he is going to be away at the French Market I shall have to engage someone else to do the house-work.

I am told that meat in Tsingtao is cheaper than it is here, but that does not mean that I can send my cook there to buy beef.

If the French Market is to supply us with food, why not also ask the French Police and other Municipal Departments to take over and run the International Settlement? How much easier it would be for some of our big shots!

SMALLSHOT

Shanghai, July 21.

A SETTLEMENT RESIDENT AND A NON-REGISTERED:—Your communications cannot be published unless you give your names and addresses not for publication but for purposes of authentication. —ED.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XCDN

"The Voice of Democracy" in Shanghai
Wave length 208m. Frequency 1440kc.
P. O Box 433, Shanghai
Telephone 16987

To-day's Programme

7.30-12.00 Chinese Programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and 11.00. Chinese Lesson at 8.30
12.00 Mid-day Concert including "Stealing Through the Classics"
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including a Short Story at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme, including "The Foundations of Chinese Music," by Prof. Wei Chung-loh at 5.00. News at 5.20 and 6.00, and a Commentary at 6.15
7.00 Czechoslovak Programme
7.30 Light Music
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News War Commentary and Listening Post
8.30 "Music a la Carte"—Request Programme conducted by Kenneth Mackenzie Tel. 16987
9.00 News in English and B.B.C. Programme Announcements
9.20 "As I See It." Talk by John Harford
9.30 Gilbert and Sullivan Half Hour arranged by Robert Stuart with Mrs. Harvey, Richard Hacker at the piano.
10.00 Old Time Dances
10.30 Pacific Paradise—a Programme of Hawaiian Music
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and GSF in the 19 metre band are:—

p.m.
8.00 News and War Commentary.
8.30 Its that man again. Variety with Tommy Handley.
9.15 Theatre Organ recital.
9.30 Recital by Pulishnoff, Pianist.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Starlight. Jacqueline with Nat Allen and his Sextet.
11.00 Britain Today. Discussion led by Sir Frederick Whyte.
11.15 Freedom Ferry. The story of a torpedo attack.
11.30 Dance Music.
Midnight. Matters of Moment. Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood, M.P.
10.30 News letter in Cantonese on GSG 16 metre band.
News letter in Cantonese on GSP 19 metre band.

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MAILS COMING AND GOING
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

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FFZ

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TELEPHONE 80567

Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcasts in four languages

Time table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Children's hour.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière, French cameos: General Rollet, the most decorated officer of France Sister Josephine, the first nun to become municipal councillor.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:
"Orpheus" by Gluck.

War News

Malaya Is Being Turned Into A Bastion of Empire

THE strength of Malaya's passive defences and the economic contribution to the war effort that the country is making were summed up for the first time by the Governor, Sir Shenton Thomas, in a broadcast talk from the Singapore station.

"We have our Malay Regiment," Sir Shenton said, "our Volunteers (Navy, Army and Air Force), our Local Defence Corps and our Passive Defence Services, totalling say 30,000 men.

"In Singapore alone there are over 13,000 men engaged in A.R.P. work, including, of course, the roof spotters, fire watchers and the internal units. And we have the Medical Auxiliary Service of say 3,000 men and women. We have probably 1,000 European women employed on war work, of whom 700 are in Singapore. We have our Flying Training School which has already turned out 49 pilots and hopes to turn out many more.

"We are maintaining our economic contribution to the war effort, the value of which can be judged from the fact that our exports to the United States are worth some $590 million, and are greater than those of any other country in the world except Canada.

"We have accumulated sufficient reserves of most essential foodstuffs and have greatly increased the area under rice and fresh vegetables.

Comforts to Britain

"We have shipped between 700 and 800 packing cases of comforts and hospital supplies to war organizations at Home and in the Middle East. We are building patrol vessels, minesweepers and patrol launches. And we have provided in the shape of loans, gifts by the Malayan Governments and private persons, sales of war savings certificates, etc., more than $142 million.

"We may be justly proud of what we are doing so long as we are not content. And we have an incentive to do more to help ourselves in the knowledge of what the Imperial Government is doing to help us.

"As an insurance for peace, this country of ours is being turned into a bastion of Empire.

"Among our own British troops we have units of famous regiments whom we know by repute, by their deeds at Dunkirk and in France, in Libya and Italian East Africa. We have units of the Indian Army which has a tradition of unsurpassed valour and has won fresh honours in Libya and in the assault on Keren, in Eritrea. We have in the A.I.F. the sons of those who won immortal glory at Gallipolli and in Palestine more than twenty years ago.

"You will find these men over the length and breadth of Malaya, in places where only a few months ago a soldier was unknown; and yet, in the space of a few months a wonderful state of good companionship between troops and people has come into being, thanks, very largely, to the cheerfulness and friendliness of the men.

"We have, too, the R.A.F. with its fighters and long-distance bombers, and among our pilots and gunners men who have fought over Britain and have come out victorious. And, lastly, we have the Royal Navy, the guardian of the seas, our sure shield, and the men of the Mercantile Marine without whom our tin and rubber could never reach their markets.

"One and all, they are welcome. They can count on us, as we know we can count on them.

"We have yet another and even more powerful incentive in the proud memory of those men who have gone forth from Malaya to do their part and will not return. They have done all they could; they have set us an example, and we can only say that they shall not be forgotten and that we will do our best to fit ourselves, if the time comes, to act as they have done."

If Hitler Won the War

Referring to people who might feel depressed, Sir Shenton said:

"I advise them to think of the men and women of Britain and try to be worthy of them. And let us think also of what would be our fate if Great Britain did not win this war.

"We should be at the mercy of Hitler, that man who has described the present rulers of Russia as blood stained criminals, the scum of humanity; who has sneered at the great civilizations of the East as being wholly derived from European influences, and who has insulted the African native by calling him an anthropoid ape whom it is a sin to educate.

"I quote all this from his book which he wrote some years ago.

"What then, do you suppose, would happen to us here in Malaya if Germany were to win this war? We should all be under the German heel.

Covetous Eyes on Asia

"Can you imagine for one moment that if Hitler were to come out victorious he would not pounce on this lovely country with all its wealth in tin and rubber, with Singapore as the key to the Far East, and take it for himself? Can you imagine that he would not seize and occupy India? Of course he would.

"It's as clear as daylight. If Germany wins this war the only slogan that Hitler will allow will be 'Asia for the Nazis.'

"He may say that he doesn't want anything of the sort, but let me remind you that less than three years ago he said to our own Prime Minister: 'I want nothing more.' And now he wants the world.

U.S. Opinion Said Altering Quickly

Manila, July 22.

American public opinion is drastically changing now, and is realizing that it must accept responsibilities created by the international situation, according to Mr. Ralph Ingersoll, editor of "P.M.," well-known New York daily.

Mr. Ingersoll arrived and left here today by the Anzac Clipper, en route to Singapore and thence to Moscow.

American opinion, Mr. Ingersoll asserted, was definitely set against appeasement, and the situation is now such that any new attempt of aggression is likely to bring a demand for direct action. An attack against the American garrison at Iceland was almost certain to precipitate a demand for declaration of war, he added.

The American journalist also stated that Americans were not concerned with whether the Pacific or the Atlantic was most important but believed that they could handle both sides.

He recalled that the Draft Law and the Lease-Lend Bill caused predictions of disunity, but once enacted were supported by the whole country. —Reuter.

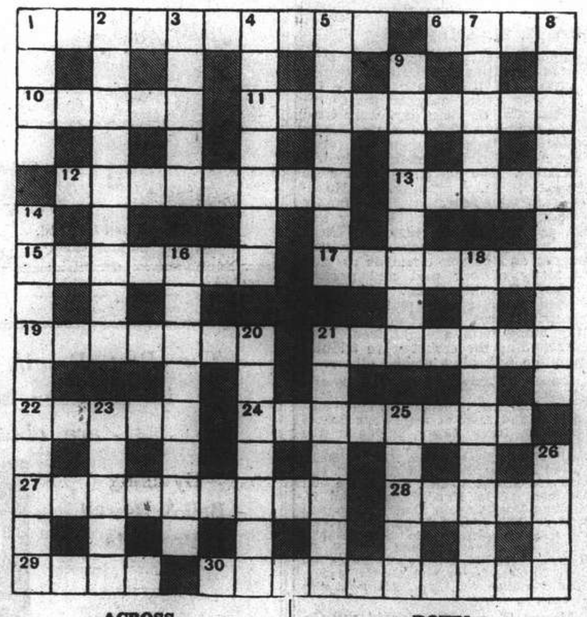
U.S. Representative to India Appointed

Washington, July 22.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Tennessee yesterday was nominated by President Roosevelt as United States diplomatic representative to India with the rank of Minister.—United Press.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 553

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

1 Two fruits make one (10)
6 Capital for Quisling, this (4)
10 May be signified by dash (5)
11 At tea it is eaten, not drunk (9)
12 This is kept apart from solid tea (8)
13 Nothing more than dress for an actress (5)
15 Reckoning everything, nobody was silent (two words—3, 4)
17 Drawing with animal tail (7)
19 Containing a hidden meaning (7)
21 Something defended by soldiers? No, it's a sailor in retreat (7)
22 Depression in tonic healer (5)
24 Joined up again, having the unit at heart (8)
27 He tries to frighten people, but his mistake is clear (9)
28 It may bring brightness to a head (5)
29 Inescapable reversal of mental attitude (4)
30 There shouldn't be many misses at this (two words—5, 5)

DOWN

1 A fish of this description takes some playing (4)
2 She has shy associations (two words—4, 5)
3 A broken lease (5)
4 Engaged in revolutionary activity (7)
5 One doesn't get on so well if this (7)
7 One in flight? (5)
8 True of the last straw that broke the camel's back? (three words—3, 3, 4)
9 Singular aid to vision (8)
14 "Fat candles" (anag.) (10)
16 Where the mountaineer likes to be (three words—2, 3, 3)
18 What Adam and Eve had to do was to kick up a real rumpus (two words—5, 4)
20 Inclined to painful feet in the West? (7)
21 Don't stand any such bullying from butlers! (7)
23 Something out of the common (5)
25 The sprinter's final stretch (5)
26 Part of 3 down (4)

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 1, Fuselage; 5, Athens; 9, Nicotine; 10, Pompom; 11, Landfall; 12, Goodly; 14, Affrighted; 18, Articulate; 23, De trop; 23, Vicarage; 24, Naaman; 25, Division; 26 Leyden; 27, Sennight. DOWN: 1, Finale; 2, Second; 3, Let off; 4, Gentlefolk; 6, Thorough; 7, Expedite; 8, Samoyede; 13, Fratricide; 15, Cardinal; 16, Statuary; 17, Accolade; 19, Nation; 20, Paling; 21, Jennet.

Ohashi Resigns; Honda Withdraws Resignation

Tokyo, July 22.

Mr. Chuichi Ohashi has been relieved of his post as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs at his own request, the Foreign Office announced today.

Simultaneously, it was disclosed that Dr. Kumataro Honda, Ambassador to the Nanking Government has withdrawn his resignation.

It will be recalled that both Mr. Ohashi and Dr. Honda had tendered their resignations to Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, new Foreign Minister, on July 19. It was understood that Dr. Honda had been persuaded by the new Foreign Minister to withdraw his resignation.

Sympathy with Matsuoka

In sympathy with Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, outgoing Foreign Minister, who is a close friend, Dr. Honda handed to Admiral Toyoda his resignation, but Admiral Toyoda reminded the Ambassador that Japan's foreign policy had not been affected by the Cabinet change, and that the Cabinet would pursue the old policy in fostering and strengthening the Nanking Government.

Pointing out that Mr. Wang Ching-wei's visit to Tokyo had resulted in the drawing closer of bonds of co-operation between Japan and New China, while the Nanking Government was expected to make spectacular development following its recognition by eight European Powers, including Germany, Italy, Rumania and Spain, Admiral Toyoda called upon Dr. Honda to remain in office.

It was understood that the Japanese authorities on the spot, as well as Mr. Wang Ching-wei had joined Admiral Toyoda in urging Dr. Honda to reconsider his resignation.

It was expected that Dr. Honda will leave Tokyo for Nanking on August 10, after full consultation with the new Foreign Minister.

Hirose Resignation Seen

Mr. Toyosaku Hirose, Finance Vice-Minister, is expected to resign his post despite the earnest request of Mr. Masatsune Ogura, new Finance Minister, asking him to remain in office.

Mr. Hirose's successor, probably, will be Mr. Tsuneji Taniguchi, Director of the Bureau of Deposits of the Finance Ministry.—Domei.

Spanish Ship Helps British Vessel

Gibraltar, July 22.

The gallantry of the crew of a Spanish ship in remaining for two hours in a submarine danger area in order to rescue the crew of the British auxiliary vessel Lady Somers was revealed last night by members of the crew when they arrived here.

They state that the Lady Somers was attacked at 2 o'clock in the morning by two submarines, which fired torpedoes almost simultaneously. One hit her astern, after which the submarine came to the surface, but it crash-dived when the ship opened fire. Five minutes later the second submarine came to the surface. The Lady Somers fired at this U-boat which rose up and disappeared vertically.

As their ship was settling down, the crew of the Lady Somers took to boats except the captain and crew of one gun, which continued firing at intervals to scare off the submarine. Five hours later a second torpedo struck the Lady Somers, causing a terrific explosion, but those on board were saved with the rest of the crew. They were all picked up by the Spanish tanker Campeche.

A survivor declared: "The Spaniards were not able to do enough for us. They gave up their cabins for the four days we were aboard, and shared everything they had. It is impossible to speak too highly of them."

The Lady Somers was a ship of 8,194 tons, and was formerly a passenger vessel belonging to the Canadian National Steamships.—Reuter.

Heavy Damage to Oil Wells at Ploesti

New York, July 21.

The Ankara correspondent of the "New York Times" states that by the Soviet air raids on Ploesti 200,000 tons of various oil products were destroyed in the course of the week. Oil refineries are broken up, distilleries' equipment, oil wells, railway lines, rolling stock and automobiles adapted for the transportation of oil are destroyed and damaged. The damage caused by the destruction of equipment in Ploesti reaches two hundred million leys. High explosive and incendiary bombs dropped by the Soviet air force in the course of the raid upon Ploesti on the night of July 15, caused large fires which lasted 18 hours.—Tass.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF JULY 23, 1871

The country people have been praying for rain for some time, and spending a lot of money in dragon processions, to propitiate the god. The storm yesterday is of course looked upon as a direct result of their prayers, and not at all as a natural incident after a number of hot days.

AUCTIONS

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ON VIEW THURSDAY

HUGH MARTIN, *Managing Director.*

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Will sell by Public Auction in their Salesroom

On Friday, July 25, 1941, commencing at 2 p.m.

The undernoted cargo:—

Tin and lead alloy, cotton seeds, **raw silk, pig bristles, wood oil,** lamb skin, paper fan frames bone, tea, razor blades, **cotton Sheeting,** radio parts, lead types, silk wadding, copper ingots, dental gold alloy, cast iron ware, rubber tyres etc., etc.

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PRINTING DEPARTMENT

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

NAZIS OUTWITTED

When the bright lad at the B.B.C. thought of the opening notes of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony as a means of spreading the feeling of confidence in the ultimate victory of the Democracies, he started something which has swept the whole world with enthusiasm. So much so that even the local German propaganda sheet yesterday carried a large "V" in red claiming, or course, that it stood for victory for Germany, but in fact spreading the good news of certainty in success for Great Britain and her Allies. The report accompanying it spoke of the tremendous success of the movement throughout the whole of Europe, while Reuter today carries a message showing how it has seized upon the imagination of the people of the United States. When it was reported some eleven days ago that the Fifth Symphony was likely to be banned the "V for Victory" movement was already under way and throughout occupied Europe the three dots and a dash sounded wherever loyal democrats could tinkle a spoon against a glass or tap the floor with their feet.

Goebbels was placed in a frightful quandary. Beethoven was particularly fond of themes founded on rhythmic figures of one note as in the Fifth Symphony. There is an identical rhythm in a melodious theme of a different character in the G major concerto, a similar figure in the *Sonata Appassionata*, in the first theme of the scherzo of the F major quartet, op. 59, No. 1 and the drum beats in the violin concerto. So Goebbels was faced with the possibility of having to ban more than one of Beethoven's works, and, as he could not discover he was a Jew, and, therefore, forbid the playing of all his compositions, he had to make the best of a very bad job, and, many days after the movement had been started and the largest fifth column organization in the world mobilized against the Nazis, endeavoured to persuade the world that the "V for Victory" movement was actually made in Germany. No bigger propaganda defeat has ever been inflicted upon the Germans who are now obliged not only to permit the signal to be repeated in every possible form, but actually encourage it.

It may be that amongst Hitler's "sheep-headed" people—to use his own expression,—there may be some who will believe as Goebbels would have them, but the millions at present beneath the brutal Nazi heel will know its real meaning and enjoy the fact that they will be able to propagate the good news right under the Nazi nose. The thought of enthusiastic Allied children in occupied territories scrawling three dots and a dash under the eyes of enemy soldiers, who will probably have to pat them on the head and smile into their eyes with encouragement, is too touching for words. The picture of men, who will be free, tapping out their message of faith in places where the enemy also foregather, and the latter unable to do anything about it, is more than amusing. It puts the Nazis in the most ridiculous plight that their very ridiculous propagandist has ever got them into. If the Nazis thought they were turning a neat trick in endeavouring to avail themselves of the British discovery they could not have made a bigger mistake. They have served democracy much better than the originators of the movement could ever have anticipated.

It would be ungracious not to recognize the sterling service to the Allied cause which the local enemy propaganda sheet has rendered by publishing confirmation of the success of the British "V for Victory" movement. In happier times it would have been possible to have tendered a better expression of gratitude but the editor of that paper must for the time being remain content with mere words. "V" does not stand for victory in German. Rather does it connote such unpleasantnesses as *verboten* and *verflucht*. Their commonly used expression for victory is *sieg*; *viktoria* is said to be described in German dictionaries as a foreign word and is practically unknown. Goebbels has been very neatly tricked. The underground armies of freedom have been mobilized. Their signal has been sanctioned by the Germans themselves through adopting it to their own purposes in so transparent a device as will fool none except those who wish to be fooled.

MORE PEACE TALK

No better proof of the anxiety which the invasion of Russia is now causing the Germans could be forthcoming than the story from Ankara to the effect that the German diplomats and propagandists are preparing for a full-dress peace offensive in the near future. German quarters in the Turkish capital are reported to have admitted that the campaign in the east has fallen behind schedule, and to have expressed anxiety over the unexpected snag which the German war machine has struck on the Russian front. It is believed that the Germans will commence with a propaganda drive throughout occupied and neutral Europe in an endeavour to convince them that Germany's war against Russia is in effect a crusade against Bolshevism. Whatever the Nazis may now care to call it, the invasion of Russia was to grab sources of foodstuffs and fuel. Their schemes have been thwarted up to the present at enormous cost to themselves, and without a doubt Hitler would like to get out of this war, if he possibly could.

But he cannot. This present-day Frankenstein has created his own monster and the day will come when it will turn on him and destroy him. That is what the Nazis now fear. It is all very well to argue as the Germans do that if Britain means to continue the struggle she may get a Bolshevik Europe as a reward. That remains to be seen, but should it come about the responsibility will be Hitler's and his alone. The awkwardness of the German position, now that the *Blitzkrieg* against Russia has not progressed according to plan, is that they are being obliged now to endeavour to persuade Britain that her best interests would be served by uniting with them in the attempted destruction of Bolshevism. But the British Government and the people behind them, and their Allies and the nationals in occupied territory realize that the first and immediate objective is the total elimination of Naziism. First things must come first in this enormous struggle and the destruction of the Nazi system and its dominance over so much of Europe is imperatively essential.

Reliable reports from Germany indicate that this coming peace campaign is the reverse side of Berlin's sudden agitation over the costliness and prospective dangers of the war in Russia. It has been apparent, ever since the invasion commenced and the Russians offered the stubborn resistance that they have continued to do all along, that Hitler's Russian adventure, taken, it is reported, against the advice of many of his experts, is not proving to be the walk-over that he thought it would be. For the second time in two weeks the German military machine has been slowed down. The claims of progress which the German "propaganda company" have been making from day to day are not borne out in German official communiqués, while the declarations of the Russian command, necessarily not too informative, clearly show that while the Germans have been able to make quite a bulge in the middle of the Russian line, and progress towards Leningrad, they have at no place been able to force a wedge between the Russian armies.

Naturally Hitler is anxious. During the last four and a half weeks he has kept his people on tenterhooks expecting news of great successes which the valour of the Russians has denied him. Casualties alleged by the Russians to be well over a million men tell their own tale. The news may be suppressed for the time being in Germany, but as more and more wounded men go back from the front the realization will be borne home to the Germans that Hitler is squandering German life on a greater scale than ever before in the history of that people. His desire for peace will grow in direct relation to the success which the Russians have in holding up the invasion of their country. But he will get no peace. There is peace waiting for the German people bereft of the sinister leadership of himself and his accomplices. It is a peace in which he can play no part, and, if it comes about by the people of Germany rising against him and tearing down the monstrous structure of infamous government which he has created, the responsibility will be his, and also it is to be hoped the penalties.

Duff-Cooper Inquiry

Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and former Minister of Information, War Secretary, and First Lord of the Admiralty, is being sent by the British Government to the Far East to investigate and report on the system of co-ordination existing in this part of the world between the British civil, military, naval, and air authorities. Since the outbreak of the war in Europe considerable progress has been made in Singapore in co-ordinating the functions of the different services, and under Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham a number of improvements have been introduced. For some time, however, it has been obvious that the dangerous potentialities which exist out here might call for even more extensive changes than have already taken place. With much reason, the suggestion has been advanced that a senior British Minister should be stationed in Singapore with very much the same powers as have been granted to Mr. Oliver Lyttleton in Cairo. Mr. Lyttleton's powers enable him to take important decisions when necessary, decisions which would be beyond the responsibilities of military, naval or air commanders and outside the scope of any ambassador. It is obvious in the case of the Middle East that the appointment of a trusted member of the War Cabinet, as is Mr. Lyttleton, greatly lessens any danger which might arise should the Nazis attempt to cut communications between the Middle East and London. Even if this were not attempted, considerable speeding-up of the War Cabinet's routine decisions is inevitable in such a scheme, as these decisions could be channelized through Mr. Lyttleton and not transmitted through the different departments concerned to the men on the spot who would have to carry them out. That is to say, instead of the somewhat cumbersome system of the past, when major decisions were communicated to the military commander on the spot by the War Office, by the Air Ministry to the air commander, and by the Admiralty and Foreign Office to the naval commander and the British ambassador, the decision would go directly from the War Cabinet to its representative, who could pass it on to the other persons concerned. There is much to be said for some similar organization in the Far East. To use a popular phrase, should "the balloon go up" it might well be necessary to station some senior member of the British Government in Singapore, since rapid decision would be of the greatest importance. This is the matter into which Mr. Duff-Cooper will inquire. Lest there should be any misunderstanding of Mr. Duff-Cooper's new duties, it should be emphasized that up to the moment he is empowered to do no more than investigate and report. He has not at present been appointed to a post similar to Mr. Lyttleton's, though of course it is possible that eventually he may be. There exists a section of opinion in the Far East, however, which would deprecate the appointment of a man like Mr. Duff-Cooper to such a post. There is a feeling that the problems likely to be encountered would be as well, if not better, understood by an Australian Cabinet Minister whose standing would be equally as good as Mr. Duff-Cooper's and who, in addition to being the spokesman and representative of the War Cabinet in Britain, would be able to put forward the views of Australia and New Zealand, which countries are more directly concerned with developments in the Far East than any other part of the Empire. The scheme which is apparently in view would be welcome, whoever is chosen.

German Political Comment

Amongst other contributions to the world's humour, which Germans periodically put forth, is one carried by Transocean entitled "German Political Report." The compiler of this effusion considers that the recent Cabinet changes are quite unimportant and "are merely one of the famous sham manœuvres with which Churchill continually dupes his critics." The writer then emphasizes the coming visit of the Portuguese President to the Azores as something in the nature of a political demonstration of profound significance, pretends to see fissures in the Russian governmental structure heralding a final collapse and then has the following as a concluding passage:—

> The latest British tank has been christened Churchill.
>
> The British Prime Minister tried it out himself and declared it to be just as fast and handy as a taxi. Neither the new tank nor the person who gave it its name is flattered by this comparison. London taxis are the oldest in the world. Most of them are equipped with solid rubber tyres instead of pneumatic tyres. Most of them carry petroleum lamps.
>
> Therefore, the comparison between the latest-type tank and the London taxi made by Winston Churchill is a joke.—Transocean.

In the sense that London had taxicabs probably earlier than most other cities in the world they may indeed be the oldest, but to state that most of them are equipped with solid tyres instead of pneumatic is just the sort of ridiculous nonsense that is to be expected of the German propagandist. The London taxicab is among the best public conveyances in the world and are as good a piece of motor-engineering as anything produced elsewhere, an absolute necessity when the difficulties of London traffic are considered. They are vehicles particularly easy to handle and very few Londoners have ever seen one broken down by the wayside. When the new "Churchill" tank is described as just as easy to handle as a London taxi a very fine idea of the flexibility of the new British war machine can be obtained. The comparison of the latest type tank with a London taxi is not the joke the German political commentator would like to make out, as doubtless the Germans will learn for themselves when the time comes.

Friendship is often outgrown; and his former child's clothes will no more fit a man than some of his former friendships.—Arthur Helps.

* * *

Experienced men of the world know very well that it is best to pay scot and lot as they go along, and that a man often pays dear for a small frugality.—Emerson.

* * *

Our strength grows out of our weakness. Not until we are pricked and stung and sorely shot at, awakens the indignation which arms itself with secret forces.—Emerson.

* * *

The same strong susceptibilities which make the personal impulses vivid and powerful are also the source from whence are generated the most passionate love of virtue, and the sternest self-control.—John Stuart Mill.

* * *

Perpetual reading recurred to immediately at every free moment cripples the mind more than perpetual work with the hands, for with the latter one can always follow one's own thoughts. Just as a spring by the continuous pressure of a foreign body loses its elasticity, so does the mind through the continuous pressure of foreign thoughts.—Schopenhauer.

* * *

The independent English boy is the father of the independent Englishman; and you cannot have the last without the first. German teachers say that they had rather manage a dozen German boys than one English one. Shall we, therefore, wish that our boys had the manageableness of the German ones, and with it the submissiveness and political serfdom of adult Germans? Or shall we not rather tolerate in our boys those feelings which make them free men?—Herbert Spencer.

"OIL CANS" OF THE SEAS

An English statesman has said that in the last war "the Allies floated to victory on a sea of oil." Oil or the lack of it may well spell victory or defeat in this war, and England gets nearly all her oil by tankers, writes Russell Owen in the "Christian Science Monitor." The Germans have announced that they will now concentrate on sinking these odd-looking, squat ships, riding so low in the water when loaded that waves continually sweep their decks in rough weather. Day by day tankers become more important, even on this side of the Atlantic. We transfer fifty American tankers to the British service and our own flow of oil from producers to consumers is so dislocated that the East is threatened with at least "gasless Sundays." Tankers have become important auxiliaries of war, and a lot of them have been sunk, even some owned in this country but flying a foreign flag.

Tankers circle the world, carrying their cargoes across the oceans, through danger zones, up peaceful coasts such as those of the United States, for it is cheaper to carry oil by sea than by rail. In June, 1939, there were 1,731 tankers of over 1,000 tons under all flags. They had a gross tonnage nearly one-sixth that of the word's merchant fleet. The United States alone, at the beginning of this year, had 467 tankers of 500 tons or more, totalling 2,948,264 tons and with cargo capacity of 34,344,108 barrels. And there are a number now being built in shipyards in this country—large, fast vessels which are vastly improved over the tankers of even a few years ago. The accent is on speed—sixteen knots or better—so that ships may shuttle rapidly between their supply bases and the ports to which their cargoes are consigned. And they are driven, driven to the limit even in bad weather, so that those aboard have the sensation of riding a submarine.

These "oil cans" of the sea are big ferryboats, shuttling crude oil, lubricating oil or gasoline and, when riding light, using water as ballast. It is a strenuous life for their crews, as any tired skipper who has been up all night groping his way close along a foggy coast or getting the feel of his heavy ship through his legs and wondering how much more she will stand will tell you. Considering the dangerous nature of their cargoes and the precarious coastal waters in which they often operate the tankers' record for safety is remarkable. One never hears now of a tanker breaking in two as a ship did years ago off the Jersey coast; seldom do tankers go up in flames at sea through accident. They are about as safe as human ingenuity can make them—unless a torpedo is encountered, and the roaring hell which is created then, as men try to abandon a blazing ship in the midst of fiery waters, can only be imagined.

Stringent Smoking Regulations

THE men who sail these ships never, or seldom, think of the potential dynamite under their feet. They depend on the little tubes which carry fumes from the tanks to be dissipated high up among the masts, and they rely, also, on their own common sense. It is the rule on a tanker that one may smoke in quarters or abaft the funnel, but nowhere else, and no man dreams of violating this rule. Even the casual traveller on a tanker instinctively is careful. The penalty for absentmindedness is too great. But just because of what might happen there are few adventures on these vessels.

It is easy to recognize a tanker. She is one of those big ships with the funnel far aft over the engine room, with the forward superstructure sticking up just forward of amidships. Ahead of that, and aft to the superstructure in the stern, there are no bulwarks, only a flush deck with a light railing. Men can work on that deck in fair weather, but when it is rough they take to the flying bridge, which runs high above the deck, fore and aft, and some times even that is not safe. Then the ship must heave to for a while when the watch is changed.

One can't go forward and aft below decks because of the tanks. The average person is apt to think of a tanker as a ship which has one huge tank in its belly pumped full of oil. Such a tank would be dangerous in more ways than one, so the main hull of the ship is divided into tank compartments. In the older ships these compartments run from side to side, but in the new vessels the largest tanks run through the centre of the ship and are flanked on each side by smaller tanks. This makes it possible to trim the ship better.

Most of the new tankers are quite large, from 9,000 to 11,000 tons. They carry from 105,000 to 150,000 barrels of oil. The new Navy tankers are all of the largest size and, like the best of the tankers in private service, make sixteen knots or better. Whether any of these ships have been turned over to the British is a government secret, but probably the Navy is keeping the best of them on this side of the water.

IN PARENTHESIS

The Breakfast Table

He: "The toast is tough again."

Wife: "Oh, darling, that's the cork mat that you're eating."

* * *

Jiu-jitsu Fall

He had been studying jiu-jitsu and was telling about his experience with it.

"So I grabbed his wrist like this—then I grabbed his arm like this—then I twists like this—and before he knew what hit him—I was flat on my back."

* * *

Geraldine's Error

IT happened on the outdoor set of a film at Warner Bros. Studios. The star, Geraldine Fitzgerald, was complaining to Director Irving Rapper about the appearance of a group of extras representing townsfolk in a Scottish village.

"The hats and dresses they are wearing are much too smart-looking," protested Miss Fitzgerald. "I've been in too many villages in Scotland. The women don't dress that up-to-date."

While Rapper was reflecting on this, Miss Fitzgerald sauntered among the extras, scanning their get-ups. She approached one woman standing in a group and said: "I'm sorry, but that hat will never do."

"What's the matter with my hat?" snapped the woman.

"It's too modern," said the actress. "It just isn't fitted for this scene. I'm surprised 'Wardrobe' would hand out such a thing."

A red-faced guide stepped between the two. "Excuse me, Miss Fitzgerald," stammered the poor fellow, "but these people aren't working in your picture. They're sightseers from St. Louis and I'm taking them around the lot."

* * *

Would You Marry Him?

Does he take you only on double dates and group parties?

Does he depend on drinks to make himself gallant and charming?

Does he have wandering eyes, which wander to everyone but you?

Does he count on borrowing your car, to give you a good time?

Does he know every hat check girl, waitress and cigarette girl in town?

Does he go by devious, round about ways in the street to dodge creditors?

Does he keep you out most of the night when he knows you are dog tired?

Are his invitations always at the last minute, because he has "just had an idea?"

Do you invariably go just where he wants to and leave just when he wants to?

Do you have to make conversation with him or spend an evening in stony silence?

Does he unload all his troubles and office gossip on you before settling down to listen to yours?

Do restaurant proprietors scowl and go into a huddle when he tries to give them a check?

Does he insist on blowing his all on dinner when you both know he'll have to starve for a week to make up for it?

Does he say he's too broke to take in a show, yet end up making the round of night clubs, lavishing dollar tips on everyone in sight?

Does he have innumerable girl friends who greet him loudly and familiarly wherever he goes with:

"Hello, handsome?"
"Well if it isn't my old flame?"
"Got another new girl?"
"Who are you rushing now?"

Does he frequently find he hasn't enough money to pay the bill and have to borrow it from you?

Do a few drinks make him fight:

The whole war?
Pink elephants?
Everyone in sight?
You?

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THE SPORTS PAGE

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Plenty of Beef Behind That One!

Derby, of the Chamber of Commerce softball squad, hits high, wide and handsome in the game against Texaco on Monday evening. The Chamberites proved much too hot for the Oilmen and ran out easy winners by the score of 9-2.

New Association's Initial Fight Card Again Postponed

THE Shanghai Boxing Association's initial presentation at first scheduled to take place Friday, July 25, will now take place on Tuesday, July 29, due to the delayed arrival of Saiko from Japan, Jackie M. Parks, the body's promoter, announced yesterday. Saiko will be meeting Paul Lojnikoff, lightweight champion of China in the main event of the card.

Advance reports on the arriving Japanese fighter have it that he will be able to hand out to Lojnikoff a terrific lacing. Saiko is claimed to be one of the leading fighters in Japan and the local Russian champion should have a difficult time in defending his title against the Nipponese. The bout will go over the 10 round route provided there is no knock-out.

Negro Fighter

Meanwhile, an interesting addition to the fight card will be seen on July 29 when "Wildcat" Wilson, a coloured fighter from California will meet Onufreichuk. The negro boxer is stated to have an excellent record behind him and will certainly add colour to the programme on Tuesday.

The card itself, it should be noted, has no changes at all and will be presented as planned, Jackie Parks declared. Saiko will be meeting Paul Lojnikoff in the main event and a double semi-final will also take place.

Tihanoff to Battle

In what will probably be the feature bout of the evening, "K.O." Tihanoff, the knock-out artist, will clash against a willing "Kid" Andre who is attempting a comeback in the local ring after a long absence. Andre is reported to be in excellent condition and is training hard for his bout on Tuesday. Tihanoff will find a strong opponent in Andre and the bout should be one of the chief attractions of the evening.

In the other semi-final of the evening, Peter Lojnikoff, brother of the local champion, will battle against "Al" Dundee, flashy Filipino. Dundee has changed his name from "Young" declaring that it has brought him bad luck in the past.

Main Event

10 Rounds:—Paul Lojnikoff *v.* Saiko.
Semi-Final, 8 Double:—Tihanoff *v.* Andre; Peter Lojnikoff *v.* Al Dundee.
Special Event, 6 Rounds:—Nakano *v.* Fester; 6 Rounds:—Kid Teddy *v.* Maltzeff; 4 Rounds:—Gourevich *v.* Ruckenstein; Typhoon Ling *v.* Tiny Ling.

Eileen Leading in Minghong Series

By decision of the Sailing Committee the second and fourth Ordinary Races were again postponed until August. The third and fourth Minghong Series for "C" Class Yachts was brought forward to Sunday. "Leda" and "Dorothy" were still not quite repaired and under present conditions the view was taken that the maximum competition possible was desirable for which the alteration was designed. Both yachts will be in the water by next Sunday when the important race for the 2nd leg of the Challenge Cup is scheduled for 11 a.m.

"Eileen", sailed by J. Berents, was again the winner on Sunday, and she has now a good lead in the Series having obtained three firsts and one third to give her 26¾ points against her next rival ("Daphne") 21¼. Berents usually makes very good starts which are important in these triangular races and Sunday was no exception. In the morning he got an excellent start and after being threatened only once drew right away to win handsomely. In the afternoon too he made the best start and by rights should have won, but in a difficult course and tricky wind he perforce had to give a lead in tactics later, and his nearest competitors were able to profit by observing his results so that "Eileen" dropped right back to a somewhat unlucky fourth which nearly cost her the Series, as her total of 11¼ points for the two legs was only ¼ point ahead of "Dragonfly" and "Daphne". This proved enough, however, and she gets the first place and 7¼ points towards the Championship whilst the two latter yachts divided 2nd and 3rd points to get 5½ each.

Sailed in Ideal Conditions

The morning race was sailed under ideal conditions, a steady wind and a small flood, over a course designed to provide beating and running. "Karin" was well in evidence at the start and actually reached No. 4 Buoy ahead of "Eileen", but Hultman hesitated as to which way the racing instructions called for rounding the buoy and promptly lost two places, letting "Eileen" through after which she was never seen again and won by 4 minutes.

The yachts were rather more strung out than usual and interest was chiefly in duels between pairs of yachts. "Dragonfly" and "Daphne" (joined later by "Karin") indulging in vigorous competition and "Sun Lee" fighting off "Catherine" further astern. "Daphne" eventually got the bell for 2nd place with "Dragonfly" and "Karin" crossing almost simultaneously ½ minute later.

Afternoon Course

The afternoon course which was round two small triangles would have provided really excellent sport but for a hopelessly flukey wind, the first signs of which were evident in a repetition of trouble in crossing the starting line.

The crucial point was the tactics pursued after rounding No. 2 Buoy in the lower triangle. "Eileen" (1st) went about up the Shanghai shore. "Daphne" (2nd) stood across river to the Pootung shore and "Sun Lee" and "Dragonfly" followed "Eileen." The latter after standing up some distance decided she dare not risk holding on longer and allowing "Daphne" who seemed to be doing well to get home first, so she stood across. Observing her course to be far below the line, "Sun Lee" and "Dragonfly" stood on further up and eventually reached across to the line to cross it after 65 minutes and to find the Shorten Course Flag flying and get the bell. Meantime "Eileen" and "Daphne" ran into the blanket from Gough Island and lost their places to finish 4th and 3rd respectively.

4th Minghong Series

Eileen, J. Berents	7¼
Dragonfly, R. S. L. Frewen	5½
Daphne, J. S. Kenyon	5½
Sun Lee, K. F. Piper	4
Karin, T. A. Hultman	3
Catherine, J. R. Blaikie	2

Second Batt. Favoured to Win Return Clash With 1st Today

AFTER a rainy spell which washed out the baseball games which were scheduled to take place last Saturday and Sunday, the Shanghai City Baseball Leegue will get underway again today at 3.30 p.m. at the Race Course when the Second Battalion, in second place in the league standings, will tangle with the First Battalion, the only team in the league which has not as yet won one game.

The game today should be a rather close affair as last Wednesday, when the same two teams clashed, the Second Battalion just managed to emerge victors by the odd run in seven when Bozo Duncan came in with the winning tally in the first half of the ninth inning.

This afternoon's clash is the one that had to be postponed on June 25 owing to the soggy condition of the playing field after a heavy downpour the previous evening.

Laffoon, who held the Second Battalion in the game last Wednesday, will probably be given the mound duties again in today's encounter and should he be given support, the First Battalion might be able to crash into the win column.

"Bull" Metres Back

With "Bull" Mertes back in the Second Battalion line-up, Pack, all round star of the team, can well be expected to do the hurling. Previously he was needed as catcher while iron-armed "Bull" Mertes was recuperating in the hospital.

The First Battalion will most probably use Penick behind the plate as he has shown that besides being an able catcher, he can also hit the ball, which is more than Horvath can do.

Both teams will use practically the same line-up as they did in their last encounter when the Second Battalion lived up to the expectation of the large crown that showed up at the game and came through in the final inning to cop the encounter after the First Battalion had taken an early lead in the opening frame and again went ahead in the third after the Second Battalion had scored two runs in the first half of the third inning to take a short-lived lead.

Bozo Duncan's Winning Tally

No other runs were scored after the Second Battalion had tied the count at three all in the fourth inning until Bozo Duncan, mentor of the Second Battalion, came through with the winning tally in the first half of the ninth inning to put the game on ice for the Second Battalion.

This contest should be well attended as the numerous baseball enthusiasts who turned out to watch the previous clash between these two teams will again be on hand to see whether the First Battalion will be able to turn the tables on their opponents.

Pennant—Bound Amateurs

Should the Second Battalion repeat their win of last week, they will be in undisputed possession of second place as the Headquarters Orphans, who are now tied with them for that berth, have won two and lost two, as have the Second Battalion. The Amateurs, up to the present, have won all four of the contests they have played in and the way matters are, they should have little difficulty of retaining the league pennant as they have by far the best hitting team in the league.

The weaknesses of the Marine teams this season lies in their inability to hit, as Bozo Duncan, who did not make any of the Marine teams last season, is leading the Leathernecks in batting. The Marines have lost many of their games this season by being unable to hit when hits meant runs while the Amateus came through in the pinches to bring in runs when they were needed.

The Teams Compared

The hitting power of both teams are almost on a par, with the Second Battalion slightly stronger than their opponents. The game today will be decided on the ability of each pitcher to hold his opponents with as few units as possible. The fielding ability of each team is about even as both infields and outfields are known to be excellent and the team that is able to come through in the pinches is the one that will be the eventual winner.

The tentative line-ups for today's game follows:

2nd Battalion		1st Battalion
Pack	p.	Laffoon
Mertes	c.	Penick
Waddell	1b.	McMillian
Rundle	2b.	Klusendorf
Brannon	3b.	Dudry
Mann	ss.	Robinson
Hicks	lf.	Long
Taylor	cf.	Kelner
Duncan	rf.	Robinson

"Rhythm Rhyming" is the between-scenes game Jack Oakie and Jack Haley play on the "Navy Blues" set. Idea is extemporaneous rhyming to the beat of a rhythm. Haley's best at it.

Faltering Dodgers Beaten Again

New York, July 21.

The faltering Brooklyn Dodgers tasted defeat again today at the hands of the Pittsburgh Pirates and saw their National League lead dwindle to a single game.

The Dodgers lost 8 to 3 as four Brooklyn hurlers failed to stop the sulgging Pirates who piled up an early lead which was never seriously threatened.

Ken Heintzelmann was on the mound for the Pirates and though nicked for 10 hits the big southpaw managed to keep them well scattered.

All other clubs of the majors were idle today, following the weekend of double headers.

Tomorrow the Dodgers will take on the Cincinnati Reds while the second place St. Louis Cards will tangle with the New York Giants.

In the American circuit a good series looms between the New York Yanks and the Cleveland Indians.

Box Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	8	11	1
Brooklyn	3	10	0

Batteries: Heintzelman and Lopez; Kimball, Tamulis, M. Brown, Weacker and Owen.

Only game scheduled either league.—United Press.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	57	30	.655
St. Louis	56	31	.644
New York	44	37	.543
Cincinnati	46	39	.541
Pittsburgh	41	40	.506
Chicago	38	48	.442
Boston	34	50	.405
Philadelphia	21	62	.253

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	50	28	.678
Cleveland	53	36	.596
Boston	45	42	.517
Chicago	44	44	.500
Detroit	44	47	.484
Philadelphia	39	47	.453
St. Louis	34	51	.400
Washington	31	54	.365

—United Press.

The Sports Forum

"Charlie Chase" Issues Another Challenge

The Sports Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

I read with interest about fight card of July 25. 1941. and am not able to participate owing to lack of training. The next fight card I understand will be somewhere around the middle of August. By that time I shall be fighting fit and anxious to get started.

My opponent I wish will be the promising lad who beat me last year, Kid Ruckenstein. He is a good clean fighter and all I can say is that in our second meeting the best man wins. I am now nearing the retiring age but I am not through yet. I can clown and fight just as well as I started the year 1936.

If I lose again my only excuse will be that I am 31 and time to quit.

I sincerely hope this Kid will not be offended at my challenge and accept it like a sportsman.

I remain,

yours for sport,
"Charlie Chase" Colaco.

Robinson Unbeaten

Philadelphia, July 22.

Ray Robinson, a young local negoro who has been boxing as a professional for years, remains unbeaten following a decision in a ten-round bout against Sammy Angott, world lightweight champion, according to the National Boxing Association.

The title was not at stake but Robinson floored Angott twice in the second round and clearly won seven rounds.—Reuter.

"Universal" Photo.

Fight Promoter

Jackie M. Parks, retired local scrapper, who is now officiating in the capacity of promoter to the newly-formed Shanghai Boxing Association which is holding its initial fight card at the Canidrome on Tuesday, July 29.

Shanghai Cricket Club Week-End Teams

WOOD TROPHY S.C.C. *v.* S.R.C., Saturday 26th, and Sunday 27th, July S.C.C. Ground (Saturday 1.45 p.m. and Sunday 11.30 a.m.).

S.C.C.:—D. W. Leach (Capt.), E. R. Dow, E. R. Duckitt, G. B. Elliot, J. C. Jenkins, H. E. Orr, J. W. Pote-Hunt, P. V. Simpson, A. C. Sinclair, L. F. Stokes, L. Underwood. Reserves: F. Marshall, T. C. G. Pearson. Umpires: C. Victor Syms, Saturday, and P. J. Hart, Sunday. Scorer: F. J. Sanger.

An S.C.C. XI *v.* An S.C.C. XI, Saturday, July 26, 1.45 p.m. S.R.C. Ground.

S.C.C. XI:—H. H. Morris (Capt.), W. V. K. Chadwick, A. V. T. Dean, G. S. Dunkley, J. Fletcher, A. Graham, F. Marshall, D. O. Milen-Day, T. C. G. Pearson, R. U. Reynolds, E. J. Sluis. Reserves: J. B. Brown, J. A. G. L. Smith. Umpire: Rev. F. W. Weaver. Scorer: A. W. Brown.

An S.C.C. XI *v.* Police C.C., Saturday, July 26, 2 p.m. Police Ground.

An S.C.C.:—H. A. Crickmer (Capt.), R. C. Corfield, G. T. Gambling, J. C. Greenfield, A. W. Pettit, G. C. Large, W. Brankin, A. J. Harvey, A. R. Turner, L. A. Wilson, K. S Mackenzie. Reserves: J. R. Kale, K. J. Flemons, P. N. Knight. Umpire: A. Lingard.

S.C.C. *v.* S.R.C., Sunday, July 27, 1.45 p.m. S.R.C. Ground.

S.C.C.:—W. Marsay (Capt.), J. B. Brown, L. G. Blanks, D. J. Graybrook, R. F. H. Nelson, L. G. Day, J. A. G. L. Smith, W. B. Sim, E. A. Weidman, W. F. Watton, T. H. Wood. Reserves: R. C. Corfield, A. R. Turner, R. F. Scott. Umpire: E. J. Sluis. Scorer: R. G. Penfold.

"A" Company *v.* Light Horse, Thursday and Friday, July 24, 25, 5.30 p.m.

"A" Company:—G. T. Gambling, J. A. G. I. Smith, E. A. Weidman, W. Brankin, P. G. Cantopher, J. T. Buckley, W. Whaley, C. Woolhouse, I. H. Kendall, R. J. Parsons, H. J. D. Lowe. Reserves: R. S. L. Frewen, S. A. Ringer.

54th Tennis Tournament In N. Jersey

Seabright, N.J., July 22.

Many well-known lawn-tennis players figured in the 54th Invitate Tournament in which the first-round winners included Helen Jacobs who beat Mrs. Coleman, 6-1, 6-0; Bobby Riggs who beat J. Moorhead 6-1, 6-1, both winners having held American and Wimbledon titles.

Arthur Marx, son of Groucho Marx, the film comedian, was also among the winners.—Reuter.

Two Major Upsets Seen in Kittenball

With every member of the team in their finest fettle, the Texaco squad caused one of the biggest surprises of the summer yesterday afternoon when they reversed the tables on the Erin Villa in an "A" division tussle to win by the narrow margin of one run; the final count being 2-1. The Texaco squad has never before been seen to such good advantage, playing a snappy game combined with tight fielding that almost shut-out the powerful Erin Villa.

Meanwhile, another upset was seen when the Mollers had their revenge on the Race Clubbers when they chalked up their first win by outhitting their hosts, 12-1. At the diamond of the Columbia Country Club, the Foreign "Y" Reds proved that their earlier victory was not a fluke by again trouncing the Columbians 10-5. The tussle between the two A.S.P. units resulted in a win for the "A" team which continued in their winning vein by disposing of their sister team by the one sided count of 21-7.

Now that the Erin Villa has been beaten once the A.S.P. "A" are alone in the lead in the present standing and everything points to their retaining the title for another year. Perhaps outstanding for the Texaco squad were Fira Gershevich and Anna Letchford who played magnificently throughout. The keen anticipation of the former was instrumental in the downfall of many a promising batter of the losers. While the Texaco squad were playing their best game of the season, the losers appeared be off colour and were in fact rather listless. Dorothy Quelch, their reserve pitcher, was put on the mound and gave an excellent account of herself by holding the winners to scattered hits. It was not until the fourth inning that the Texaco unit made their form felt as in that inning E. Furniss crossed the home plate to tie the score; "Girlie" Ellis having scored in the second for Erin Villa. But it was not until the sixth that the winners scored their winning run. Try as the Erin Villa might they could not score in the final frame and were forced to admit defeat for the first time this season.

The detailed scores follow:—

Erin Villa	0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Texaco	0 0 0 1 0 1 x—2

The displayed surprisingly good form yesterday when they outplayed the Race Clubbers in practically every department of the game. A noticeable improvement in them was their ability to bat with far more consistency and improved base-running. The tussle appeared to be fairly even until the fourth frame when the Moller girls went on a hitting spree to get five runs, then carrying on to garner five more in the next two frames.

The detailed scores follow:—

Race Club	0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Mollers Ltd.	2 0 0 5 3 2 x—12

The A. S. P. "A" and "B" was one-sided from the initial inning as the senior team scored four runs without a single retaliation.

The following are the detailed scores:—

A.S.P. "B"	0 0 1 3 0 0 3—7
A.S.P. "A"	4 0 14 0 3 0 x—21

The "Y" Reds dispelled any impressions that their first win over the Columbia Country Club was a mere fluke when they again triumphed in no uncertain manner. No detailed scores were available.

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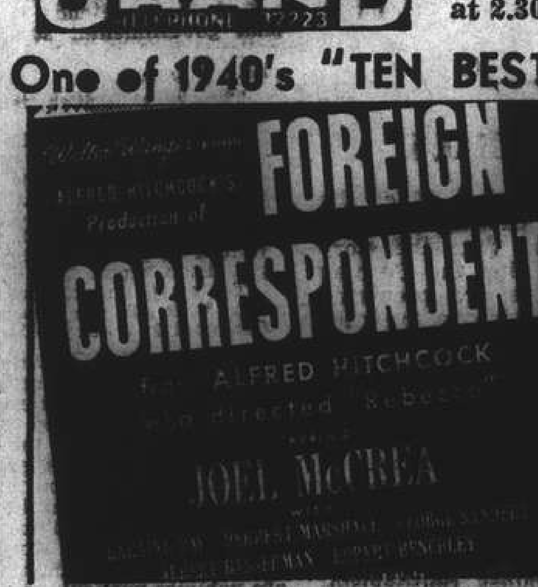
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Many U.S. Arms Factories Far Ahead of Schedule

Berwick, Pennsylvania, July 22.

ONE of America's first tank factories, that of the American Car and Foundry Company here, demonstrated its assembly line construction of those *Blitzkrieg* weapons recently for a party of newspapermen touring United States industrial defence centres.

The plant, the peace-time business of which is building railroad cars and car wheels, now has 5,699 men busy turning out light tanks of 12 to 13 tons and armoured plate in a hot, clanging building a quarter mile long.

Production is at the rate of 10 or more tanks a day and easily could be doubled in a matter of days should this become necessary. These tanks are armed with three 37 mm. canon and machine guns, carry four men and cruise at 35 miles an hour with a maximum speed well over 60 miles an hour.

Within the next 12 months the U.S. Army is scheduled to have seven armoured divisions, each having 287 of these light tanks, 110 medium tanks, 275 lightly armoured scout cars and more than 1,000 other vehicles. The current order on which the Berwick plant is working is for 3,089 of these tanks costing US$70,000,000 or over US$22,600 each.

Iach tank has 2,865 different kinds of parts and comprises 14,318 individual pieces exclusive of engines or accessory equipment. They are powered by a radial (aviation) type petrol motor or a diesel motor.

Neck Broken

During World War I the plant turned out railway gun mounts, submarine chasers, caissons, limbers and shells but made no tanks. But anticipating the current armament programme, and with no financial help from the government, American took an "Educational" order for 329 tanks in 1939, made the necessary plant expansions and delivered the tanks ahead of schedule on December 30, 1940. The current order followed.

When a bottleneck in delivery of armour plate for the tanks developed, American promptly expanded the plant again and began making their own. Present armour plate capacity is 1,000 tons a month.

The correspondents, representing the three major press associations and newspapers in New York, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Atlantic and Los Angeles, also inspected the Hartford, Connecticut, plants of United Aircraft Corporation, the great Pratt and Whitney airoplane engine plants and the nearby Hamilton Standard Propeller Corporation.

Seven Days a Week

In the sprawling engine plant alone 25,000 men are working around the clock seven days a week producing four sizes of radial, air cooled motors—400, 600, 1,200 and 2,000 horse power. The plant is abreast of schedule on the heavier combat motors and are 1,000 motors ahead of schedule on the 400 and 600 horsepower motors training planes.

The one plant is now turning out 1,400 motors a month and this will be stepped up to 2,000 a month before Christmas when a new addition—the fourth plant expansion since November, 1939, is ready this fall.

The Hamilton plant is producing about 1,900 propellers a month, or more than three fourths of all the propellers being built in this country for combat and advanced training aircraft.

The powerful 2,000 horsepower double wasp 18 cylinder motor is Pratt and Whitney's pride. It is prized by Britain as well, where about half of the plants production is going. It is used in the big four motored consolidated patrol bombers and on long range bombers capable of attacking far German cities, the type of which the British are in great need.

From Berwick the party of correspondents flew to Indianapolis to inspect the General Motors Allison liquid-cooled motor plant. The tour was sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers and was being facilitated by the Army and Navy.—United Press.

U.S. Businessmen Capture British Headquarters

London, July 22.

Forty middle-aged American business men caused consternation here on Saturday night when they demonstrated what parachutists and fifth columnists could do by capturing an airport divisional headquarters in southern England.

The men, under Gen. W. E. de Hayes, of Virginia, simulated parachutists. They used several fifth columnists including a male golfer and his wife, a "drunken" Englishman and another Englishman walking a dog.

They captured the divisional headquarters, sickened a number of high staff officers with tear gas, slugged and knocked out two sentries, and within half an hour broke up manœuvres scheduled to last one day.—United Press.

Italy, Rumania Said Asked for More Troops By Hitler

London, July 22.

Hitler has asked both Italy and Rumania for more troops for use in Russia, and they on their part have both asked for a definition of Hitler's objectives on that front, says the Free French agency, quoting their correspondent on the French frontier.

Hitler is said to have replied that his objectives are strictly limited, and that as soon as these were obtained his advance would cease. In any case the message adds, "German armies will meet beyond the Volga."

Because the army of occupation required for those parts of Russia already overrun is very much greater than Berlin had expected, Italy is being asked to supply a veritable expeditionary corps amounting to about ten divisions.

The Rumanians, it is reported, are being tempted to supply more men and materials with the offer of Odessa as "bait", although the Nazis are nowhere near this city, but General Antonescu, the Dictator-Premier, is reported to have turned this down because he will be quite satisfied if he can get Bessarabia again.—Reuter.

French Government's Paris Seat Opened

Vichy, July 22.

Count Fernand de Brinon, Vichy Ambassador-at-large in Paris, yesterday opened up the French Government's new seat in Paris at the Ministry of the Interior, coincident with arrival of the new Minister, M. Pierre Pucheu.

Simultaneously, the French police moved back into the former Sûreté Nationale general headquarters which the German Gestapo had taken over.

M. Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Vichy's special trouble-shooter also arrived in Paris and called at the German embassy to reestablish contact with Herr Otto Abetz, German Ambassador-at-Large in Paris, in an effort to ascertain whether negotiations can profitably be resumed now or whether all diplomatic action must be postponed during the Russo-German war.—United Press.

Eden's Message to Belgian People

London, July 22.

"Germany must not be in a position to flay and torture Europe once every thirty years," declared the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Anthony Eden, broadcasting to the Belgian people on Belgium's National Independence Day yesterday.

Mr. Eden declared that twice within thirty years Belgium had had to endure the ordeal of invasion. This time also the final result would be the same "but this time we will not lose the peace. We will build a better one."

The Belgian army in Britain was gathering its strength and awaiting the day when it could assist the whole Allied army in the war of liberation, Mr. Eden added.—Reuter.

Highway Bill Passed

Washington, July 22.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the $287,000,000 defence highway bill which was sent to the Senate for consideration of amendments.—Reuter

Restrictions at Panama Canal Explained

Washington, July 22.

Urgent repairs to the Panama Canal had necessitated curtailment of merchant shipping through the Canal, declared Mr. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, when asked at a press conference yesterday about reports that Japanese ships awaiting permission for transit through the Canal had been ordered to proceed to Japan immediately via Cape Horn.

The Canal authorities, he added, had issued orders restricting or prohibiting merchant shipping, but he did not know the full details.—Reuter.

Stalin Appoints Four Vice-Commissars

Moscow, July 21.

Following the assumption of the portfolio of Defence, Mr. Josef Stalin announced the appointment of four new Vice-Commissars of Defence. They were Army Commissar R. Chtchadenko, Lieut.-Gen. I. A. Fedorenko, Lieut.-Gen. I. O. Proskourov and Lieut.-Gen A. V. Krulev.—Domei.

Germans Believed Preparing Extensive Peace Offensive in Europe

London, July 22.

While the German thrust into Russia seems to have slowed down for the second time in two weeks there are increasing signs in Ankara that German diplomats and propaganda experts are bringing up their guns for a full-dress peace offensive in the fairly near future, says a message from the Turkish capital.

German quarters in Ankara not only avow that the campaign in the east has fallen behind schedule but they admit to considerable nervousness over the unexpected snag that the German war machine has struck on the Russian front, adds the message. Observers recently arrived from Berlin report that the Germans have begun an intensive propaganda drive throughout occupied and neutral Europe on the basis of their "crusade" against Bolshevism.

German spokesmen argue that if Britain means to continue the war she may get a Bolshevik Europe as a reward. The real war, say the Germans, is now in the east, and they add that Berlin always is ready to offer reasonable terms for peace.

Reverse Side

According to reliable reports from Germany this peace campaign is merely the reverse side of Berlin's sudden agitation over the costliness and prospective dangers of the war in Russia. The Germans' first step is to try to convince neutrals that their salvation lies in an anti-Bolshevik crusade. Presumably their next step would be to try to convince Britain of the same thing.

The attitude of Turkey on this subject is more obscure though there are some indications that the Turks would certainly welcome a compromise settlement. At the same time, as recently as two days ago, the British were formally assured that Turkey would never become another Bulgaria and that German troops would never be permitted to use Turkish communications for passage eastwards.

According to a report yesterday, in return for various Turkish products the Germans are reported to have offered to build modern highways across Turkey to Syria.—Reuter.

Survivors of British Ship Rescued

Madrid, July 22.

Reports here from Vigo yesterday said that an E-boat picked up 25 survivors from the British merchantman Malvernia which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine 20 days ago. The Malvernia had carried a crew of 164.—United Press.

During the Battle in Soviet Russia

The Russians destroyed the bridge shown in the picture and held up the early and treacherous German advance into their country. They later withdrew and allowed the Germans to construct the temporary bridge shown. All along the line the Germans have paid heavily in men and munitions for every foot they have gained.

Little Prospect of P.I., U.S. Shipping Shortage Relief

Washington, July 22.

Sr. Joaquin Elizalde, Philippine Resident Commissioner, last night told the United Press that "immediate prospects are extremely dark" for relieving the shipping shortage between the United States and the Philippines following conferences between the Maritime Commission and the Department of Interior.

Sr. Elizalde conferred with Mr. John J. Dempsey, former head of the Maritime Commission and now Under-Secretary of Interior, and also with the Maritime Commission's emergency shipping director regarding the move to transfer some Norwegian freighters from the Philippines to Atlantic service.

He said that he understood that only one Norwegian ship would be left in the Philippines.

Helpless

He added that the Maritime Commission officials showed "every desire to be helpful and they seem to have the welfare of the Philippines very firmly in mind, but they are helpless to do anything now."

Sr. Elizalde followed his call on the Maritime officials with a visit to Mr. Dean G. Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Acheson, while promising to do his utmost, was unable to hold out much hope, Sr. Elizade said.

The Philippine Commissioner said that according to the latest figures, the Philippines still had 175,000 long tons of cargo which had not been shipped and of which only 25,000 tons had been booked for shipping with a "reasonable certainty" of the cargo reaching the United States.

The prospects for moving the rest of the cargo, however, seemed slim at present, he said.

He urged Philippine trading circles to reconcile themselves to the critical situation pending more favourable external developments.—United Press.

New Japanese Fleet Commander Appointed

Tokyo, July 22.

Vice-Admiral Marquis Teruhisa Komatsu has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in Central China waters as successor to Vice-Admiral Boshiro Hosokaya, the Navy Section of the Imperial General Headquarters announced today. Vice-Admiral Hosokaya, who has been transferred to the General Staff of the Navy, is expected to arrive in Tokyo tomorrow. He will report to the Emperor.—Reuter.

New Regulations for Telegrams Here

In line with the enforcement of restrictions on the despatch of telegrams from Japan today, the Central China Tele-Communications Company yesterday issued special regulations, local Japanese language papers reported.

Telegrams to be accepted by the company will be despatched at the risk of the senders, the company not bearing any responsibility, it was stated.

Except those telegrams to be despatched to Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama and Kobe, all messages will not be accepted in code. Other telegrams, it was announced, will be accepted in Japanese, Chinese, English, and German, conforming to the newly-announced regulations in Japan.

Furthermore, telegrams in European languages must not bear signatures and be addressed in code, while messages accompanied by charges for return messages will not be accepted.

30 Japanese Evacuating South Africa Not 100

Tokyo, July 22.

Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Information Board, today disclosed that 30 Japanese residing in South Africa were evacuating and not 100 as reported, and added that evacuation was being carried out because there was "no business at all," pointing out that changes in the international situation had reduced the chances for Japanese to carry on their work.

Mr. Ishii said that the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Kenkichi Yoshida, and other Japanese diplomatic representatives would continue to remain at Pretoria and Cape Town.—Domei.

No Change From Matsuoka Policy Says Toyoda

Tokyo, July 22.

The Foreign Minister, Admiral Taijiro Toyoda, at his first conference with high officials of the Foreign Office this afternoon, emphasized that his policy will remain absolutely unchanged from that of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka.

Meanwhile, well informed quarters attached importance to the withdrawal of the resignation by Dr. Kumataro Honda, Ambassador to Nanking, stating this was proof of the immutability of Japan's policy toward China.

Pointing out that Admiral Toyoda had called last Saturday on the German Ambassador, General Eugen Ott, and Italian Ambassador, Baron Mario Indelli, to reiterate Japan's assurance to the Axis, these sources believed that the fact the Axis Ambassadors saw Admiral Toyoda before the customary interview with diplomatic representatives next Friday, was sufficient to dispel any talk about a change in Japan's foreign policy.

It was understood that the Foreign Minister will confer with high officials of his Ministry three times weekly, and will also appoint successors to Mr. Toshio Shiratori, and Mr. Yoshiye Saito who resigned as advisers on July 19.—Domei.

U.S. Consuls Reach Spain

Vichy, July 22.

Two trainloads of Americans, chiefly embassy and consular workers and their families, newspapermen, American Express Company employees and other expatriots crossed the frontier to Spain yesterday morning en route to Lisbon, whence they will sail for America on the West Point.

A special train carrying 75 Americans from Paris crossed from Hendaye to Irun shortly after 8 a.m. yesterday. At Hendaye German authorities put aboard an American who was reported to be Mr. Jay Allen, correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance, who had been brought from prison at Chalon sur Saone. He had been kept in prison nearly four months for having tried clandestinely to cross the inter-zone line.

Another train bringing American consular and diplomatic workers from Italy, Greece and the Balkan states, which the Italian authorities finally released Saturday and allowed to continue from San Remo through Mentone into France, passed through French control at Cerbere near Perpignan early yesterday. The train was scheduled through Barcelona and Madrid to reach Lisbon Wednesday afternoon.

Many Officials

The Paris special train carries, in addition to the Paris Embassy and Consular staffs, the Y.M.C.A. secretary in Paris, Mr. Paul Anderson and three American Express Company executives, Mr. Ivan Ingersoll, Mr. Louis la Crois and Mr. Marcellus O'Keefe. Also listed among passengers were two American newspapermen of Paris, Mr. Louis Harl and Mr. Joseph Luhan. Mr. Harl, a graduate of Notre Dame, has been a correspondent in Paris for 15 years, chiefly with the "Pari Herald" but recently with International News Service. Mr. Luhan has been on the Paris staff of United Press. Mr. Luhan's presence on the train was not confirmed because he had declared his intention of remaining in Paris.

Two state department employees and both World War veterans, Mr. Frank Delision and Mr. Charles W. Anderson, remained in Paris as custodians of the new Embassy building.—United Press.

Britain, America Said Bringing Reds Into Line

Tokyo, July 22.

In an outspoken editorial under the caption "Anglo-American Aims at Strengthening Chungking-Communist Collaboration," the influential metropolitan daily Tokyo "Nichi-Nichi" this morning warned Japan carefully to watch developments in American, British and Soviet attempts to bring the Chinese Reds into line.

The paper pointed out Dr. Owen Lattimore's alleged petition for the participation of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who kidnapped General Chiang Kai-shek in the notorious Sian Incident in December, 1935, as significant because he was regarded as "the man most suited to bring about an understanding between Chungking and the Chinese Reds, and the only man fitted to lead a movement for the recovery of lost territory."

Chiang "Relieved"

The "Nichi-Nichi" also pointed to the Comintern's recent order to the Chinese Reds to co-operate with General Chiang in strengthening the war structure despite the loss of their positions.

It was added by the paper "With the belief that these things will lead to the easing of Chungking-Communist friction, General Chiang Kai-shek feels relieved and thus is allowing the official disclosure of clashes in the hopes that the announcement will induce the fractious Chinese Reds hurriedly to change their attitude."—Domei.

Chinese Reich Envoy In Lisbon

Lisbon, July 22.

Mr. Chen Chieh, Chinese Ambassador to Berlin, who left Germany when his country severed diplomatic relations with the Reich, arrived here today accompanied by about 30 members of the Chinese diplomatic and consular corps.—Havas Telemondial.

New Japanese Naval Attache to Finland

Tokyo, July 22.

Captain Tadao Yokoi, Naval Attaché to the Japanese Embassy at Berlin, has been concurrently appointed Naval Attaché to the Japanese Legation at Helsinki in succession to Captain Suteji Yamaguchi, according to a communique issued today.—Domei.

Indians Getting Own Back Against Axis Forces

Cairo, July 22.

Mechanized Indian cavalrymen who gallantly fought their way out of Mechili during the German advance are now "getting their own back" on the Axis forces watching Tobruk.

Numbers of these men were included in the patrols which on Saturday night carried out another series of successful lightning raids on enemy strong points—this time eastward along the coast between the Bardia road and the sea and the south-west of Palestine, to the west of the El Adem road.

"The process of putting the wind up the Italians continues satisfactorily," was the only comment in military circles on the Tobruk garrison's fifth series of raids in nine days, which resulted in the capture of a fair number of prisoners and much valuable information.

For the first time on Saturday the Italians attempted counter action, but the Indians dealt swiftly and successfully with superior enemy numbers, who withdrew in disorder in the face of a bayonet attack. Every British raid is estimated to have cost the enemy between 30 and 40 casualties.—Reuter.

New British Member of Stabilization Board "Being Appointed"

Chungking, July 22.

After conferring with Chinese and foreign banking interests in Shanghai and Hongkong, Mr. Chen Kwan-pu, Chairman of the Chinese Currency Stabilization Fund Committee, and Mr. A. Manuel Fox, American member of the Committee, returned this morning by air from Hongkong.

While the Headquarters of the Committee has already been established in the Chungking office of the Central Bank and several informal meetings have been held, it is learned that a formal meeting has been delayed owing to the absence of the British Member of the Committee.

For various reasons it is stated, Mr. Cyril Rogers is unlikely to represent Britain on the Committee and the appointment of another British member is under discussion between the Chinese and British authorities.

It is suggested in certain quarters that Mr. Castle, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, may act temporarily for the British member pending appointment and arrival of the regular British member. The report, however, lacks official confirmation.—Reuter.

Straits to Remain Turkish "For Ever"

London, July 22.

"The Straits are Turkish and will remain so for ever," said a speaker on the Ankara Radio quoting the Ankara daily "Ulus," semi-official paper, during special celebrations yesterday of the anniversary of the return to Turkey by peaceful negotiation of sovereignty over the Dardanelles.

The "Ulus" emphasized that at a time when rumours were being circulated in connection with the Straits zone, this aspect should be strongly borne in mind.—Reuter.

U.S. Soldiers Land In British Guiana

Georgetown, B.G., July 22.

Two detachments of United States soldiers arrived at British Guiana over the week-end, it was revealed last night. One of the detachments arrived aboard a yacht and the other on a Dutch steamer.

It was revealed in Washington yesterday that American troops had landed on a base in British Guiana which was acquired by the United States from Britain in the deal for the 50 over-age American destroyers. Details of the landing were a military secret.—United Press.

Japanese Launch Offensive Against 4th Route Army

A rapid Japanese offensive with the aid of the air force has been launched in Kiangsu Province with the objective of crushing the resistance of the New Fourth Route Army, said Col. Akiyama, army spokesman, at yesterday's press conference here. Yangchen, an important communications centre, has been occupied, he declared and mopping up operations were in progress yesterday. One of the purposes of the new drive, he said, was to crush the Communist guerillas in Kiangsu Province.

Since action was first started against the Communist guerillas, 6,500 of them had been left dead on the field of battle and 40,000 had surrended to the Japanese, said Col. Akiyama. Chungking Central forces had refused to assist the Communists, he said, just as Communist forces had remained aloof when Japanese troops were attacking Central forces.

Mr. Lattimore's Purpose

Turning to the subject of Mr. Lattimore's reported purpose of mediating in the trouble between the Central and Communist elements at Chungking, Col. Akiyama said that if the American effort were successful, it would mean a strengthening of the Communist Party and an increase in the Communist armed forces which were already far greater in number than they were allowed to be according to previous agreements with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. It had been stipulated, said Col. Akiyama, that the Communist forces were not to exceed 45,000. But the regulars alone now numbered 250,000 and including irregulars and guerillas the total figure of Communist forces rises to 800,000. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was unable to reduce the figure although he had been trying to prevent the strengthening of the Communist Party for 20 years, said the Japanese spokesman.

Desire for spheres of influence and for foodstuffs which were growing short were causes for friction which could not easily be eliminated, said Col. Akiyama.

U.S. Policy Criticized

The United States, he believed, was not eager to see a spread of Communist influence in China but sometimes adopted a short-sighted policy, said Col. Akiyama, who indicated that the Lattimore mission was an expediency.

"The spread of Communism in China is our greatest concern" said Col. Akiyama, "and moves against Central forces were sometimes motivated by the concern."

Lattimore Sees Quo

Chungking, July 21.

Immediately after his audience this evening with Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Owen Lattimore, American Political Adviser to the Generalissimo, conferred for over half an hour with Dr. Quo Tai-chi, the Foreign Minister.—Havas Telemondial.

Chiang Congratulates Stalin on New Post

Chungking, July 21.

On the occasion of his appointment to the post of Defence Commissar, a telegram was sent to M. Josef Stalin by Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek congratulating him on his new post and expressing in cordial terms the sincere friendship linking China and Soviet Russia.—Havas Telemondial.

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TO-DAY
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WONDERS NEVER BEFORE BEHELD BY MAN!
HAL ROACH PRESENTS
"ONE MILLION B.C."
VICTOR MATURE CAROLE LANDIS
LON CHANEY JR.
ALSO: "POPULAR SCIENCE" IN TECHNICOLOR

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 (weather permitting)
The Municipal Orchestra in Koukaza Park
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SPECIAL CONCERT with SOLOIST:
The Pianist: Robert KOHNER in the Hungarian Fantasy by LISZT and Burlesque by STRAUSS.
See Full Programme in the "News Column"
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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK
TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1941

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 3/32d.	$	74.56
U.S. $100 @ 5 3/16	$	1,882.35
Yen	22½	$100
Guilders	9⅞	100
Rupees	17⅞	100
Pesos	10⅝	100
Hongkong	$21⅜	100

Closing rates unchanged.

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 3/32	$ 73.14
U.S. $100 @ 5 5/16	$1,839.08
London—demand, $1=	3 5/32d.
4 months' sight credits	3 1/16d.
4 months' sight docts	3 3/16d.
6 months' sight credits	3 3/32d.
6 months' sight docts	3 1/32d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. $5 7/16
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $5 7/16
4 months' sihgt docts	U.S. $5½

Closing rates unchanged

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03¾ U.S. $1=59.44d.

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ...... 3 1/32d. U.S. $5 5/16
Hongkong/London 1/3

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders .... Selling 9⅞

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,860.465 £1=$73.142
Selling U.S.$100=$1,904.761 £1=$74.563

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6d per H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling „ @ 9¾ „ H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) buying @ 184½ per H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing CRB$ or $2.794 @ 188
Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar $5.253

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

	Highest		Lowest	
£		3¼		3 5/32
U.S. $		5⅜		5 7/16

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING July/Aug.		BUYING July/Aug.	
£ T.T.	3 7/32	4 m/s. l.c.	3 1/32
U.S.$ T.T.	5 5/16	4 m/s. l.c.	5 7/16
Rs. T.T.	17⅞	15 d/s.	18½

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	23 7/16	23 7/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	63.02	—
Bombay offtake 200 bars.		

U.S.$/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for July 21 4.03¾
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close 3.94½
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close 3.95

The local market opened with sellers at 3 7/32d. sterling and 5 5/16 U.S.$. Business was very quiet throughout the day, but during the latter part of the morning a slightly steadier tone prevailed, and rates appreciated to 5 9/32 U.S.$. In the afternoon, however, the market showed an easier tendency and closed uncertain with seller at:—

3 7/32d. sterling 5 5/16 U.S.$ Cash/Aug.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, July 21.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81½ N.	London	1/5 15/16
N.Y.	333¼-332¾	2 mths	
Shanghai	19¼	„ sellers	1/5 15/16
Hongkong	84½	„ buyers	1/6
		Japan 2 mths	
		„ sellers	83 N.
		„ buyers	77¼ N.

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6
Madrid	40.00	Hongkong	1/3 1/32
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4 5/16
Bel. Congo	176½	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3 5/32d.	„ buying	1/2

New York U.S.$. T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N.	Shanghai	5.42
Paris	2.33	Hongkong	24.79
Montreal	88.375	Hungary	19.85
Brazil	5.05	Manila	49.88 N.
Japan	23.57/62*		

London	4.03¾
Buenos Aires, Paper	29.78
„ „ „ market rate	23.83
Montreal on London	4.56¾

B—Bid N—Normal *—Offered †—Official.
—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London: July 21.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 3/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call money		⅞%

New York:

Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months	0½%B 0 7/16%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months	0⅝%B 0 9/16%A
Call money	1%

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

July 22.	Sales 10 a.m.		Prices p.m. Closing	
Atoks	.39		.40	B
Antamok	.043	B	.045	
Baguio Gold	.1475	B	.155	B
Batong Buhay	.0055	B	.0060	B
Big Wedge	.46	B	.49	B
Coco Grove	.105	B	.105	B
Consolidated Mines	.0041		.0041	
Demonstration	.05	A	.032	B
East Mindanao	.10		.0975	B
I. X. L.	.19	B	.19	
Ipo Gold	.01	A	.01	A
Itogen	.19	B	.20	
Mambulao Consolidated	.01	A	.01	A
Masbate Consolidated	.09		.09	B
Mine Operations	.04	A	.04	A
Paracale Gumaus	.245	B	.25	B
San Mauricio	.24		.245	
Surigao Consolidated	.19		.195	B
Suyoc	.105	B	.1075	
Syndicate Investment	.025	A	.025	A
United Paracale	.17	B	.175	B
Mindanao Motherlode	.385	B	.39	B
Manila Hai-Alai	9.00	B	9.00	B
Benguet Consolidated (over the counter)	3.45	B	—	

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

India's Extension of Import Control

Simla, July 22.

The Government of India announces the extension of import control, with the view of conserving exchange in respect of countries outside the sterling Area, and also of reducing the adverse balance of trade with certain countries, particularly Japan.

Control is extended to cover such commodities as cotton twist, yarns and cotton piecegoods.

Imports from China will be subject to the same restrictions, but imports of goods produced and manufactured in China, which have been imported through Burma, across the Burma-China land frontier, will be allowed freely.

An increase is announced in import duty on non-British artificial silk manufactures.—Reuter.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

After a strong opening, the market yesterday morning continued quietly active with most stocks registering no change in prices. Lumber and Lands were heavily traded, being done as high as $68 and $20.50 respectively. In the afternoon, there was a sudden interest taken in rubbers with practically every stock making large gains. The market closed active and strong.

Official Averages

High	Low		Today's Average	Change
466.70	105.32	General	329.39	+ 3.96
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	263.50	+14.44

Total 963,193 shares, 820 bonds.

Morning Session

Stock	Shares	Price	Shares	Price	Shares	Price
Yangtsze Finance					5000	19.30
	6500	19.40	1500	*19.40	1000	19.30
S'hai Loan			4000	24.00	1000	24.25
	2000	24.00				
I. I. Trust			2000	*31.75	500	31.50
	1500	31.75	500	*31.50	1500	31.50
Central Prop.			100	21.00	200	21.25
China Realty			1000	13.80	4000	13.70
	2000	13.80	3000	13.90	3500	*14.00
	500	13.80	2500	13.90	1000	14.00
	500	*13.90	2000	13.90		
S'hai Land			500	19.90	5000	19.80
	7500	*19.70	500	19.70	1000	*19.80
	2000	19.90	10000	20.00	2000	20.25
	1000	*20.00	3000	*20.25	2500	20.25
	7000	20.00	3000	19.90	2500	20.00
	12000	20.25	1500	*20.50	5000	*20.25
	34500	20.25	2000	20.00		
Dockyards			2900	31.00	1000	*30.75
	400	*31.00	3500	30.75		
Asia Navigation			3500	15.20	6000	*15.30
	12000	15.30	3000	*15.20	5500	15.20
	1000	15.10				
Ewo Brewery			2600	*8.40	1000	8.45
	13000	8.50	1000	*8.55	1500	8.50
Metro. Land			1000	15.00	1000	15.40
Wheelock			400	117.00	1600	117.50
	200	118.00	700	*117.50	10700	117.50
	600	*117.00	200	117.00	500	*117.50
Ewo Mills (Ord)			400	41.75	700	*41.75
	3800	*42.00	5100	42.00	200	41.75
	200	*42.25	300	*41.75	3300	41.75
	100	*41.75	1200	41.50	300	*41.25
	300	41.50				
Textile			500	8.85	500	8.90
Worsted			2000	6.20	1500	*6.20
	2000	6.15				
Tram (Bearer) £1					600	44.25
	100	44.00				
C. G. Omnibus			300	*17.80	2000	17.80
	300	17.70				
Telephone			800	34.25	400	34.00
	1000	*34.00	500	34.25		
S'hai Gas			2700	*16.70	800	16.90
	900	17.00	200	16.90		
Paper			7000	5.80	1500	*5.80
	5500	5.75				
Lumber			200	*75.00	800	75.00
	1700	75.50	100	76.00	100	*76.00
	100	*75.50	600	76.00	700	76.50
	100	77.00	400	77.50	900	78.00
	800	77.50	100	77.00	100	*76.50
	800	76.50	600	*77.00	300	*76.50
	1000	76.50				
Metal			400	36.00	1500	36.25
	400	*36.00	4800	36.25	7000	36.50
	2100	*36.50				
Kaiping			200	43.00	100	42.75
Exploration			3000	31.50	3000	*31.75
	13000	31.75	1000	*31.50	2000	*32.00
	13500	31.75	3000	*31.75	7000	31.50
	3000	31.25	3500	31.50		
Anglo Dutch			500	16.90	100	17.00
Anglo Java			300	*31.00	2000	30.75
	300	*30.75	700	31.00	400	31.25
	500	31.50				
Batu Anam					1000	1.54
Cheng					4000	0.88
Dominion					500	10.00
Kroewoek			2000	2.05	1000	2.10
Langkat			900	20.75	500	21.00
	300	21.25	200	21.50		
Rubber Trust					4000	*11.30
Senawang			35000	*2.20	23000	2.20
Kelantan					6000	0.85
Seremban					20000	2.65
Tanah Merah			4000	3.30	1000	3.32½
	1000	*3.30	1000	*3.32½	1000	3.32½
Tebong			1000	1.42	4000	1.44
Cathay Land					1000	4.50
S. M. C. 6% 1941 (X.D.)					4800	*101.00
Power 5½% Debs.					25000	100.00

ODD LOTS

Stock	Shares	Price	Shares	Price	Shares	Price
S. M. C. 6% 1941					300	100.00
S'hai Land			70	20.00	125	19.60
	100	19.90	200	19.80	100	20.00
	100	19.90				
Worsted					45	6.10
S. W. W. 6½% (Pref)					50	*14.00
Asia Navigation			200	15.40	200	*15.30
Exploration					100	32.00
Tram (Regd.) £1					10	40.00
Tram (Bearer) £1					50	44.75
Paper			400	5.85	300	5.85
Wheelock			10	117.00	200	118.00
Ewo Mills (Ord)					33	41.75

Afternoon Session

Stock	Shares	Price	Shares	Price	Shares	Price
China Finance					4000	*1.40
Yangtsze Finance					3000	19.30
	3000	*19.20	1000	19.30	500	19.40
	500	19.50				
S'hai Loan			2500	24.00	1000	24.25
	3000	*24.25	4500	*24.50	3000	24.50
	2500	24.75	500	*24.75	2000	24.50
	1000	*24.50				
Central Prop.					400	21.25
China Realty			1000	13.90	1000	14.00
S'hai Land			500	20.00	1000	20.25
	1500	*20.00	1000	*20.25	6500	20.25
Dockyards			100	30.75	200	30.50
	200	*30.75	1400	30.75	2300	31.00
	400	31.25	200	*31.25		
Asia Navigation			1000	15.20	1500	15.10
	7000	15.20				
Metro. Land					1500	15.40
Wheelock			1400	*117.00	300	*117.50
	2900	117.50				
Ewo Mills (Ord)			100	*41.75	100	41.50
	2100	41.75	5200	42.00	200	*42.00
Textile			1500	8.80	1500	8.75
Worsted			500	6.15	500	*6.15
	1500	*6.20	3000	6.20		
Tram (Bearer) £1					100	44.00
	100	*44.25				
C. G. Omnibus			100	*17.80	200	17.80
Telephone					400	34.25
S'hai Gas			100	16.80	372	*16.70
	100	16.80				
Paper			6000	5.75	500	*5.75
Lumber			500	76.50	400	76.00
	200	77.00	200	*77.00	500	76.50
Metal			800	*36.50	3200	36.50
	100	*36.25	1300	36.25	1100	36.50
	600	*36.75	700	36.75		
Exploration			17000	*31.50	5000	31.50
	2500	31.75	2000	*32.00	7500	31.75
Anglo Dutch			100	17.10	200	17.20
	100	17.30	100	17.60	100	17.80
	100	17.70	200	17.80	100	17.90
	600	18.00	100	*18.00	300	18.30
	300	18.50	100	18.40	300	18.30
	300	*18.30	600	18.20	400	*18.20
	200	18.10	100	18.20		
Anglo Java			300	31.50	200	31.75
	100	32.00	100	32.50	500	32.25
	900	32.50	1300	32.75	200	33.00
	500	*33.00	1100	33.25	900	33.50
	400	33.75	300	33.50	300	*33.50
	1500	33.25	300	*33.50	1200	33.50
Batu Anam			3000	1.58	3000	1.60
	2000	1.64	1000	*1.64	4000	1.58
Chemor					3000	2.50
Cheng			8000	0.90	3000	0.92
	13000	0.94				
Consolidated					1000	*7.85
Java Consolidated					2000	3.77½
	8000	3.80	2000	3.85	1000	3.80
Kroewoek			1000	2.15	1000	2.25
	1000	2.27½	3000	2.30	3000	2.25
	2000	2.30				
Langkat			600	21.50	100	21.25
	100	*21.50	300	21.75	200	22.00
	2400	22.25	300	*22.50	200	22.50
	100	22.75	500	*22.75	2200	23.00
	4000	23.25	1600	23.00	100	*23.00
	400	22.75	500	*22.75		
Padang			1000	2.80	1000	2.85
	1000	2.90				
Repah			2000	1.28	1000	1.32
	3000	1.34				
Rubber Trust			1000	11.40	1000	11.60
	500	11.90	6000	*12.00	1000	12.00
	1000	12.20	500	12.30	1000	12.10
Samagaga					2000	1.94
Semambu					4000	1.38
Senawang			4000	2.25	20000	*2.30
	5000	*2.27½				
Kadah					1000	9.90
Kelantan			4000	0.85	1000	0.86
	2000	0.87	6000	0.88	22000	0.89
	1000	*0.88	1000	*0.89	29000	0.90
	1000	*0.90	2000	0.89	5000	0.90
Seremban					3000	2.75
Sungala					1000	8.00
Sungei Duri			200	50.50	100	51.00
	200	51.50				
Tanah Merah			2000	3.40	2000	3.45
	2000	3.50	1000	3.45		
Tebong			3000	1.46	2000	1.48
	11000	1.50	12000	1.52	9000	1.54
	11000	1.56	7000	1.54	2000	1.52
Ziangbe			200	19.50	100	19.70
	100	19.80	200	20.50	200	20.75
	500	*21.00	1600	21.00	1000	21.25
	300	21.50	400	21.25	100	*21.00
	300	21.00				
Union Brewery					500	19.00
Cathay Land			1000	4.85	1000	5.00

New York Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, July 21.

Firm and active conditions were witnessed on Wall Street today, with stock prices mostly closing from fractions to about two points higher.

With no important change in the foreign political situation during the weekend and domestic business reports continuing to make good reading, sentiment was brighter today, with public participation more in evidence.

Rails headed the advance, with the Dow-Jones Rails Average touching the highest level for this year, on good earnings reports and prospects of heavy traffic. Among industrials, coppers, oils, steels, shipbuilding and specialties made worthwhile gains. However, motors showed a tendency to lag behind, on the possible 50 per cent cut in the rate of production.

The volume of trading was rather heavy totalling 910,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	129.57	127.78	129.50	+1.52
20 Rails	30.62	29.74	30.54	+1.03
15 Utilit.	18.63	18.47	18.61	+0.10
40 Bonds	—	—	91.57	+0.17
11 Commod.	—	—	74.41	+0.98

	July 19	21		July 19	21
Adams Exp	7	7⅜	Int T & T	2⅝	2½
Alg Lud	23⅝	24½	Johns Man	65½	67
Allis Chal	*30½	31½	Kennecott	38½	39½
Amer Can	89	89½	Libbey O F	29¾	30½
Am Cyan	39⅞	40¼	Lockheed	26	27⅝
Am For Pr	*0⅝	0⅝	Loew	32	32½
„ $7 pfd	*19⅝	*19⅝	Martin	*28½	29½
Am Loco	14	15	Mont Ward	36	37½
Am Metal	*18½	*18⅝	Nat Avian	*8½	8⅝
Am Radtr	6⅛	6⅛	Nat C B	*27½	*27½
Am R Mill	*14⅝	15½	Nat Dairy	14⅛	14
Am Smelt	*42½	44⅝	Nat Dist	22¾	23
Am Sug	*17	17½	Nat P & L	7	7
Am T & T	155⅞	156	Nat Sup	6⅞	7½
Am Tob	71	71½	N Y Cent	12¾	13½
Am Wtwrks	4⅝	4⅝	Niag H P	2⅞	2⅝
Anaconda	28½	29⅜	N A Avian	14½	15
Atchison	29½	31	N Am Co	13½	13½
Avian Corp	3⅝	3½	N Pacific	7	7⅝
Bald Loco	16	16⅞	Packard	2¾	2¾
Balt & O	*3⅝	4½	Pan Oil	4	4
Barns Oil	9⅞	10⅝	Paramount	12	12⅛
Bendix	38½	38¾	Penn R R	24½	25
Beth St	75½	77¾	Phil Pet	44	44½
Bliss	17½	18⅛	Pullman	27⅞	28⅞
Boeing	16⅞	17⅝	Pure Oil	9¾	10⅛
Borg War	19	19	Radio	4	3⅞
Briggs	19⅞	19¾	Reading	16½	17½
Budd Mfg	4½	4⅝	Rem Arms	*4½	*4½
Can Pac	4½	4⅝	Rep Avian	3¾	3⅞
Celanese	24⅝	25⅝	Rep St	19⅞	20⅞
Chase N B	*31½	*31⅛	Schenley	12⅜	12⅜
Ches & O	37⅞	38½	Rey Tob	33	33
Chrysler	55¾	57	Shell U Oil	15½	15⅝
Col G & E	3	3	Soc Vac	9⅞	10⅛
Col Credit	25½	25½	Sthrn Pac	12	13
Cons Edis	19½	19½	Sthrn Rly	26½	28⅝
Com & Sth	0½	0 7/16	Spicer	*36½	37½
Cons Oil	6	6⅛	Std Brands	5⅞	6
Copld St	*16½	16⅝	St G & E	*18½	19¼
Curtis Wr	9⅛	9⅝	Std Oil	43⅞	44¼
Dist Corp	*15½	15¾	Studebaker	5⅛	5½
Du Pont	159	160½	Swift Int	21⅞	22½
Douglas	*73½	75½	Technicor	9⅜	9⅜
E P Lead	9½	9⅝	Tex Corp	42½	43⅝
Elec A Lite	27¾	27⅝	Transamer	4½	*4½
Elec B & S	2½	2⅝	Tw Cent	6⅝	6⅜
„ $5 pfd	52	*51½	Un B & P	11½	12⅛
„ $6 pfd	*56½	57	Un Pacific	81½	82½
Elec P & L	*34	34⅛	Un Air	41½	42⅝
Flintkote	*14⅜	15	Un A Lines	10½	10½
Gen Elec	33¾	34	Un Corp	*0 9/16	0⅝
Gen Motor	39	39½	„ $3 pfd	23½	23½
Gen Rly	*14½	15½	Un Gas	7⅛	7½
Gen T & R	12¾	13⅝	U S Rub	24½	25⅝
Goodrich	16⅞	18	U S Steel	57¾	59½
Gt N I Ore	17½	17⅜	Vanadium	25¾	27⅝
Goodyear	18¾	19½	Vultee	7	7
Gt N Rly	26⅝	28	Walworth	5	5½
Gt W Sug	*25½	25½	War Br Pct	4½	4½
Int Nickel	27	27½	West Elec	93½	94½
Int Poper	17	18½	Woodward	27⅛	27⅜

BONDS

Am & For	58⅜	59	Erie	30⅜	31
Aust Com	69	69½	Int T & T	44½	44⅜
Brazil	*20⅝	20⅝	New Eng	61½	61⅝
„ 6½%	17½	*17	Sthrn Pac	51½	52⅜
C S P & L	98	98	St G & E	90	90½

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices today reached new highs since late January and rails moved to new highs for the year. The advance is attributed chiefly to technical factors sided by the continued stiff Russian resistance to the German attack. Estimated net earnings for the first half of the year included Goodrich Rubber, $6,000,000, which would be the best in the history of the Company. Goodyear Tyre and Rubber's record sales for the first half of the year are expected to boost net earnings to a favourable comparison of last year's earnings. Net earnings of General Motors for the second quarter are reported to be between $1.40 and $1.50 per share after taxes have been deducted.

London Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, July 21.

Generally very quiet conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange today. British gilt-edged securities finished a shade firmer; oils were also better, especially Mexican Eagle, on some speculative interest; industrials were well held, with breweries continuing to rule firm on an increased demand for beer and rising output; while rayons responded to the raised prices for yarns.

Rubbers and shippings continued to rule firm.

In the foreign bond section, Japanese issues improved up to £2:0:0, but Brazilian Traction eased sharply on reports of a heavy Brazilian income-tax fine.—Reuter.

	July 18	21
U.K. LOANS		
3½% War Loan (Red.)	£104 3/16	105
3% Defence Loan	100⅞	100⅞
CHINESE LOANS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	43	43
4½% Anglo-French Loan	43	43
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	27	27
5% Reorg Loan, 1913	36	36
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	8½	8½
5% Honan Rly., 1905	13	13
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	14	14
5% „ „ „ (Ger. Is.)	12	12
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	10	10
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	14½	14½
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	12	12
5% „ „ G.	12	12
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) B.	12	12
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) G.	12	12
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	9	9
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	54	54
JAPANESE BONDS		
5% Sterling Loan, 1907	26	28
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	30½	31½
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of India	8 15/16	9
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	80	80
„ „ „ (Col. Reg.)	84 N	84 N
Mercantile Bank of India	11	11
National Bank of India	31¼	31¼
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	22	22
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplane	11/-	11/-
B'tish American Tobocco	83/9	85/-
Dunlop Rubber	34/10½	35/1½
Imp. Chem. Industries	31/7½	31/7½
United Steel	23/9	23/7½
Woolworths	53/6	54/-
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	13/6	13/6
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investments	5/7½	5/7½
Pekin-Syndicate	1/-	1/-
Sub-Nigel	141/3	141/3
Western Holdings	13/6	14/-
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	35¾	35¾
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/-	15/-
London, Midland & Scot.	13⅝	13⅝
S'hai Elec. Construction	13/6	13/6
S'hai Waterworks "A"	15	15
Shell Transport & Trad.	45/7½	46/3

S. M. C. 6% 1941	50000	*101.00
Cathay Land 6% Tael Debs.	1000	99.00

ODD LOTS

Dockyards	86	30.75
Yangtsze Finance	100	*19.50
S'hai Gas	72	16.70
Worsted	115	6.15
Cathay Land	100	4.00
Tram (Regd.) £1	10	40.00
S'hai Loan	200	*24.50
Ewo Mills (Ord)	25	41.50

*—Direct Business.

Tebong R. E. Annual Meeting

AT the 21st annual general meeting of the Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd., held yesterday at 49 Szechuen Road, the chairman announced that the profit for the year was Ch.$1,644,744.99 and that financially the company was in a strong position. A final dividend of fifteen Chinese dollar cents per share was declared, making 25 cents for the year per share. Mr. A. J. Welch, chairman presided supported by Mr. H. Kadoorie, director and Mr. D. E. Levy, representing J. A. Wattie & Co., secretaries and general managers. Shares present and represented totalled 2,030,000. Immediately following the above meeting an extraordinary meeting was held to make certain alterations in the Articles of Association.

The chairman in his speech said:—

You will have seen from the report that the working for the year under review has resulted in a profit of Ch.$1,644,744.99 as compared with a profit last year of Ch.$566,400.80.

This increase of profit is attributable to the facts that the output was some 258,309 lb. greater and the average price realized for our product was 1.14 pence per pound higher. The expenditure on revenue account was, however, nearly a half penny per pound higher, mainly due to the increased wages that had to be paid. Shanghai expenses, including directors' and auditors' fees, amount to only one quarter of a Straits cent per pound.

The Standard Production for 1941 allotted to the estate is 1,458,900 lb., being a decrease of 200 lb over that for 1940.

Sundry Creditors

There is an item on the liability side of the balance sheet that perhaps I should enlarge upon and that is sundry creditors, $335,601.84. This appears at first glance to be a very large amount, but it is capable of very simple explanation. Of this sum, $163,073.32 being the equivalent of St.$19,772.64 represents the usual liabilities on the estate at the end of any given month, including the proportion of the quit rent for the eleven months, February to December, 1941, amounting to Chinese $70,513.48. The only other large item included under this heading is the bonus to the estate manager and the staff amounting to Ch.$150,798.85.

Financial Position Strong

Financially the company is in a strong position since on January 31, the liquid assets exceeded the cash liabilities by Ch.$1,896,783.40, of which $612,000 will be absorbed by the dividend proposed by your directors.

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure during the year amounted to Ch.$114,054.22 which was utilized as follows:—Ch.$25,955.17 were expended on the upkeep of the 120½ acres replanted during the last four years. Ch.$36,765.85 represents the cost of a new house for the conductor and furniture and a lighting set for the manager's bungalow, and Chinese $36,685 was spent on two new lorries and a 5½ H.P. Engine. The balance is made up of several small items.

Estate Affairs

As regards planting matters there was no change in the planted area during the year. The trees on the 120½ acres already replanted with specially selected seedlings are reported to be making very satisfactory progress.

An average area of 2512 acres was tapped daily throughout the year from which a yield of 506 lb. per acre per annum was obtained. The tapping system in vogue continues on a rotational basis whereby two thirds of the area is always in tapping whilst the one third is resting. This system has resulted in a steadily increasing yield per acre and a great strengthening of the bark renewal and reserves, not to mention economy in the cost of tapping.

The supply of labour was barely sufficient for requirements during the year and the average daily rate of pay was raised to 49 cents as against 42.82 cents the previous year.

Weeding cost 32 cents per acre per month as compared with 28 cents last year.

The factory and plant functioned satisfactorily during the year and no complaints were received from Buyers regarding the quality of our product. All buildings were given the necessary upkeep and are reported to be in a reasonably satisfactory condition.

Beyond the usual amount of root disease amongst the old rubber, neither pests nor diseases gave any special trouble during the year and any sporadic cases that occurred were promptly given the necessary treatment. Speaking generally the estate is in first class condition and no extraordinary expenditure is called for at the moment.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I would like to express our best thanks to the manager and his staff, and to the agents in the Straits for the efficient manner in which they have looked after the affairs of the estate during the year. That concludes my remarks, gentlemen, and I will now formally propose that the directors' report and statement of accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended January 31, 1941, as presented, be adopted and passed. Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. A. E. Fenton.

That a final dividend of 15 standard China dollar cents per share be paid making a total of 25 cents per share for the year. Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. A. E. Fenton.

That Mr. H. Kadoorie be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. C. K. Loh and seconded by Mr. C F. Yang.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year and that their fee for auditing the accounts for the year ended January 31, 1941 be Ch.$700. Proposed by Mr. K. T. Chang and seconded by Mr. M. K. Dong.

Extraordinary Meeting

Gentlemen:—The purpose for which this meeting has been called is, as you have just heard, to make certain alterations to the Articles of Association.

The present articles stipulate that a fee not exceeding One Tael shall be charged for each transfer of shares which, now-a-days, is a sum entirely inadequate to cover the cost of the share certificate and other stationery involved in a transfer of shares.

The suggested amendments will give the board the power to fix a transfer fee at any figure that is, in their opinion, reasonable. You may rest assured, however, that the fee will be kept as low as is compatible with the expenditure involved.

They also stipulate that an extraordinary meeting shall be followed by a confirmatory meeting of shareholders. This is not now necessary according to the revised Companies Ordinances of Hongkong and it is to correct this anomaly that these Resolutions are put forward.

That is all I have to say, Gentlemen, and I will now propose the resolution.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered to manner following, that is to say:—

(a) In Article (1) the words "Special Resolution" and "Extraordinary Resolution" have the meanings assigned thereto respectively by the Companies Ordinances (Hongkong) 1911 (Section 70), shall be cancelled and the following words shall be substituted therefor: "Extraordinary Resolution and Special Resolution have the meanings assigned thereto respetively by the Ordinances of Hongkong for the time being in force."

(b) In Article (18) the words "such fee as the Board may from time to time determine" be substituted for the words "the sum of one Tael or such smaller sum as the Directors may determine."

(c) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 45 "(45) A fee of such amount as the board may from time to time determine may be charged for each transfer, and shall, if required by the Board, be paid before the registration thereof. A similar fee may be charged on the registration of any other document."

Licensing System to Be Enforced

Tokyo, July 22.

With the object of reorganizing smaller and medium-scaled business and industrial enterprises into a structure better able to cope with war-time requirements, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has decided to enforce a licensing system for various enterprises based on Article 16 of the National General Mobilization Law. Under the licensing system only those licensed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry will be permitted to operate shops, small factories and other activities.

Article 16 of the National General Mobilization Law empowers the Government to suspend, merge or transfer business and industrial enterprises whenever necessary for national mobilization.

Details of the licensing system is at present being prepared by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. —Domei.

U.S. Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, July 21.

The cotton market opened steady today, with quotations ruling from 5 to 7 points up. The market was inclined to be irregular earlier in the session, with realizing always encountering trade demand. Thereafter, trading became active and the market turned strong on reports of impending heavy orders for cotton-goods and further complaints received from farmers regarding boll-weevil damage, which precipitated general buying, with offerings scarce. At the close, quotations ranged from 29 to 35 points up from the previous final levels.

There was no special feature witnessed in the market for raw rubber futures today, although the undertone of the market was firm on shorts covering. At the last callover, quotations were from unchanged to 25 points up from Friday's close.

Trading was featureless in the Chicago Wheat Pit, with the same factors recently affecting prices still overhanging the market, namely, the acute storage problem and the bearish visible supply. However, sentiment turned better in sympathy with the strength of the stock and cotton markets. At the final bell, losses from ⅛ to ¼ cent were registered.

New York Cotton			New York Rubber		
Oct.	16.61-61	+29	Sept.	22.25-25	+25
Dec.	16.76-76	+32	Dec.	22.00-00	+05
Jan.	16.80-80	+34	Mar.	21.60B	unc.
Mar.	16.87-87	+34			
May	16.89-90	+34			
July	16.89-89	+35			

N. Y. Sugar No. 3			N. Y. Sugar No. 4		
Sept.	2.50-51 B/A	—03	Sept.	1.19-19½ B/A	+3½
Jan.	2.56-58 B/A	—02	Dec.	1.24-24½ B/A	+4
			Mar.	1.29-29½ B/A	+5½

Chicago Wheat			Chicago Corn		
July	101¼-101¼	—⅛	July	72¾-72¾	—¼
Sept.	103⅝-103½	—¼	Sept.	74¾-74¾	—¼
Dec.	105¾-105⅝	—⅛	Dec.	77½-77½	—⅛

New York Silk No. 1

Sept.	3.04B/05A	—03
Dec.	3.05/05	—02

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

British Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, July 21.

The tin market ruled steady today, with the quietness of trading ascribed by various quarters to Far Eastern uncertainties and the insulation of the London market, particularly as Bolivian and Nigerian ores satisfy the United Kingdom requirements.

London Rubber: Spot buyers 13⅜ unc; sellers 13 7/16 unc. Aug. del. buyers 13 7/16 unc; sellers 13 9/16 unc.

London Tin: Standard, cash, middle price, £259⅛ +⅜; 3 mths del., middle price, £262⅛ +¼.—Reuter.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn. 20's D.T. p.b. Cash	$1,601
Tungchow cotton .. per picul	260
Shanghai Cotton .... per picul	235
Flour, local .. per bag (49lb.)	$29.00
Flour, imported „	31.35
	picul
Raw silk, Steamfil, 20/22 78%	$6,400 Nom.

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, July 21.

Stock prices rose today and some issues made new highs for the year after President Roosevelt's message to Congress was broadcast to the nation.

The industrial average hit a new high since late January. Rails touched new highs for the year. Many oil issues also touched new highs or equalled the year's highs.

Steel shares made substantial gains, motors rallied after declines and special issues were featured by wide fluctuations.

Market experts who today analyzed the stock market's performance last week concluded the list behaved very well. They were impressed by the lack of real pressure against any leading issues.

Most experts anticipated an early rescription rise. Conservative analysts felt that barring unforseen developments on the war fronts, the market ought at least to hold its own. They noted an underlying demand for stocks that ought at least to sustain the list and in many instances cause price rises.—United Press.

U.S. Tank Building Plans Analyzed

Among the other ironies which have marked the role of Prime Minister Winston Churchill in Great Britain's war history for the past quarter century is the fact that Mr. Churchill himself was importantly instrumental in causing the development of the fighting tank by the British in 1915; today his nation stands at bay through the perfection by an enemy of the very weapon which England originally and successfully invented, says Mr. Ruhard P. Cooke in the "Wall Street Journal."

It perhaps would be better to say the British adapted rather than invented the tank (this modern name was originally applied as a blind to conceal the nature of tank development in England), for soldiers have been intrigued by the fundamental tank idea for nearly 3,200 years. However, with the invention of firearms and the necessity of moving heavy armour by man or animal power, the old pre-tank forms, which included the chariot, became obsolete. It remained for the British (although the French also undertook separate development work in the first World War) to resurrect this age-old conception.

The Modern Tank

The modern tank gained a slow success. It was Churchill's part in January, 1915, when he was with the Admiralty but still experimenting with armoured cars, to strongly recommend that the ideas of Lt. Col. Swinton, the modern tank's originator, be investigated. Churchill even formed a committee to proceed with this work.

German Surprise

The result was that after a long period of investigation, trial and error, the Germans on the Somme were surprised on September 15, 1918, to see strange monsters loom up out of the fog. But this slow-moving vehicle (only 4 m.p.h. for the early types) did not prove very successful and the whole idea was nearly dropped. It was not until the battle of Cambrai, some time later, that tanks were used properly and achieved conclusive results. Even after that there were setbacks for the tank sponsors; but it finally was the combined power of the French and British tanks which proved decisive in winning the war.

The "little willie" and "big willie," the "male" and "female" tanks of the early British days have given place to much more complex, powerful and fast units, against which (if the German victories mean anything) there has been found no fully adequate defence. And the United States is rapidly pushing forward its effort to build a large mechanized force. One private contractor already has delivered 500 tanks or more to the United States Government and orders for 5,000 to 6,000 additional are in or near production.

Two Main Types

Actual orders so far cover two main types the M2A4 12-ton unit and the 28-ton M3 tank. Plans, as yet undisclosed, are also in the mill for larger units.

American Car & Foundry Co. is in quantity production on the 12-ton light tanks; Baldwin Locomotive Works, American Locomotive Co. and Chrysler Corp. each recently completed its pilot tank of the 28-ton size. Chrysler now has orders for 1,000 of these units and the other two builders each nearly 700. Start of production of these larger tanks on a straight-line basis is anticipated within two or three months, with maximum output scheduled within another several months.

Baldwin Locomotive Works in addition is said to be building tanks for the British and to be experimenting with other models for the United States government. Lima Locomotive Works is finishing up a large new plant for building 400 medium units for the British, and Pressed Steel Car Co. and Pullman Co. have projects of fairly similar proportions for the British also underway. Production of these units will likely start a little later than on the M3 tanks being built in the other plants for the U. S. government.

Production Problem

Some idea of the complexity of the production problem and the time necessary to prepare for large scale output may be had from the experience of American Car & Foundry Co., the only private manufacturer so far to get into actual line production of these armoured vehicles. A.C.F. in 1940 completed 365 12-ton tanks and at present is working toward a fifteen per day output goal on another order of 3,089, besting its nearest competitor by more than a year.

London Bullion

London, July 22.

London Gold: Bar gold, Fine, per ounce, 168/-, unchanged.

London Silver: Production selling was covered by small trade demand. The market ruled steady. After the official fixing the market remained steady, with no business passing.

Spot	23 1/16d. 1/16
Forward	23 1/16d., unc.

—Reuter.

Commercial Pact

Rome, July 21.

Official quarters today revealed that the Rumanian-Italian commercial pact, signed on July 19, provided the Rumanian purchase of Italy's sugar and textiles in return for the Italian purchase of Rumania's oil and cereals. However, they declined to disclose the volume involved.—Domei.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

THE strike at the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. has been satisfactorily settled and work has been resumed.

AT the R.A.F.A. meeting on Friday in the Dome, Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, American Consul-General, will be the guest of honour.

TODAY, according to the Chinese calendar, it is the Great Heat and according to the schedule of XMHD it is the day on which this station presents the Young Folk's Hour programme. Young and old enjoy the Children's Hour. Tune in at 6.30 p.m. on 760 kc or 395 m to XMHD.

THE Northwest Wool Improvement Bureau has established branch offices at Wuwei, Kuyuan, Lunghsi, and Hsiaho districts to improve sheep industry, says a Lanchow message to the "Shun Pao." Selected sheep are sent to Minghsien in Szechuen province, where they will be crossed with New Zealand sheep, the report concludes.

ADDING to the number of cars stolen recently was the theft on Monday of the car bearing licence 1585 of Mr. A. Glathe, German member of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The car was stolen by three men, two armed with pistols outside a restaurant at the corner of Tifeng and Great Western Road. The Western Area Special Police were investigating the case.

SONGS from Gilbert and Sullivan operas will be sung by Mrs. Harvey and Robert Stuart at 9.30, tonight accompanied on the piano by Richard Harker. Included in their programme will be "Bunthorne's Soliloquy" and "Pretty, pretty Maiden" from Ruddigore; "I have a Song to sing, Oh" from "The Yeomen," "Good morrow, good lover" and "None shall part us" from Iolanthe.

IN order to promote the health of young Chinese men and women in Nanking, officials of the National Government have decided to lay out a public athletic ground, which is to be called the Metropolitan Public Gymnasium, in the Pafutang district of Nanking. A campaign will be launched from July 1 to August 31 for the collection of funds for this purpose, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

IF General Bernard Freyberg, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Crete, has been the finest swimmer of his rank in the British Army, his wife was at one time the best performer of ballet and pastoral dances in society. She was the widow of the Hon. Francis McLaren, M.P., a son of the first Lord Aberconway, who was killed in action in 1917, and her only sister is Mrs. Reginald McKenna.

THE Shanghai Anti-Epidemic Committee held its general meeting at the Nippon Club on Boone Road on Monday afternoon with an attendance of 45 members composed of representatives of the Dojinkai Hospital and Japanese military, naval and consular officials to discuss matters relating to the preventing and stamping of smallpox, cholera, typhus, plague and other contagious diseases, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

DANCING is forbidden in an order issued by General Yu Han-mou, Commander of the Kwangtung War Zone, following the receipt of reports that in the areas under his jurisdiction, dancing parties have been held at private homes, says a report to the "Cheng Yien Pao." The police authorities and the Kwangtung Porvincial Government have been instructed to enforce the new ruling against dancing anywhere in the province.

ST. Sepulchre's, Holborn, which has been lent to the pastor and congregation of the destroyed City Temple by consent of the Bishop of London free of any conditions, was well known to Charles Dickens. Under a will of the time of Queen Elizabeth a sum was left for the tolling of a bell when condemned prisoners left Newgate Prison on their way to the gallows. It also provided for a nosegay to be presented to the doomed person outside the church.

ANTI-JAPANESE handbills, said to have been thrown from the roof of the Great World Amusement Resort, at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Boulevard de Montigny, was responsible for the closure on Monday evening of that establishment by the French Municipal Police. Four Japanese gendarmes and constables of the F.M.P. made a search of the premises, but no arrests were made. The resort was closed part of yesterday but resumed business in the evening.

THE King had an unusually long talk with Mr. F. G. Leathers, the new Minister of Shipping and Transport, when he received him at Buckingham Palace. All new Ministers are entitled to be received by the Sovereign on their appointment, but in most cases it is merely a formal audience. With Mr. Leathers His Majesty discussed fully the present shipping position, and the probable next stages of the Battle of the Atlantic, as well as general questions of transport in wartime.

THE programme for the Municipal Orchestral Concert to be given in the Koukaza Park (Route Voyron entrance) at 9.15 p.m. (weather permitting) is as follows:—

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Two Hungarian Dances ..... Brahms
Largo from "New World" Symphony ..... Dvorak
Fantasy upon Hungarian Melodies for Piano and Orchestra ..... Liszt
Soloist: Robert Kohner
"Burlesque" for Piano and Orchestra ..... Richard Strauss
Soloist: Robert Kohner
Waltz "Blue Danube" .... Johan Strauss
Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

THE gallant defender of Tobruk, Gen. Leslie James Morshead, is proving himself a born soldier, but he was not trained as such. When the Great War broke out he was a schoolmaster in Victoria, Australia. He enlisted in the A.E.F., fought brilliantly, and within two years was given command of a battalion. On returning to Australia he married and settled in Sydney as a branch manager of the Orient Line. But he enlisted again in 1939, and was given a brigade last year. During the operations in Libya he again distinguished himself, and he was chiefly responsible for the masterly retreat from Benghazi with the loss of very few men. He will be 52 in September.

MR. Emanuel Shinwell, who is developing as a critic of the British Government, belongs to an immigrant family who came from Poland in the last century. Some of his early years were spent in Leeds, but he really began life as an East-end tailor, and eventually became the leader of a breakaway trade union for seamen, which had rather a chequered history. He is one of the best speakers his party possesses, and his accent is faultless. Even in the Labour Party that counts for quite a lot. After the crisis of 1931 he found himself not only out of office—he had been Secretary for Mines—but without a seat, and for a while he had a pretty rough time. His ambition then was to get back on the late Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, which he did by defeating him at Seaham Harbour.

How the German U-Boats Were Beaten in the Last War

IN the last war the German U-boat came very near to defeating Britain and the Allies. The terrible toll of shipping taken by the submarines that slunk out of the Northern German ports makes only the more clear that Britain's desperate battle against the enemy submarines was the most prolonged and most decisive sea action in the world's history, wrote Ronald Walker and E.P. Montgomery in the "News Chronicle."

The story of Britain's defeat of the submarine in 1914-18 is one of supreme courage in the face of a situation which might well have engendered hopeless despair. The courage of the merchant sailors who took ships to sea knowing, during the black period, that they stood one chance in four of surviving, was magnificent. There was also the fine daring of the Navy and the efforts of the technical experts at home to find new ways and means of hunting and destroying the submarine.

When Britain declared war on Germany on August 4, 1914, Germany had 33 submarines in commission and 28 building; but of those in commission 28 were long-range U-boats.

At that time the potentialities of the submarine were not realized, and in any case Britain did not believe that any nation would prowl the seas to sink ruthlessly unarmed merchant ships.

Lord Fisher, who had no illusions about the Germans, warned the nation that this was the very use to which the submarines would be put. But not until February 4, 1915, was he proved right, when the German Admiralty announced that enemy merchant ships in the waters around Great Britain would be destroyed.

Thus the German attempt to blockade Britain by submarine began.

Thousands of ships were moving in and out of British ports. At first Britain rested easily. The full power of the threatened blockade was not to be realized until 1917, for the first enemy attempt failed utterly. During the first fortnight of the blockade the Germans sank only 10 out of 2,855 ships sailing to and from British ports.

Sting of the Mosquito Fleet

The Navy, the Mosquito Fleet, the first of the "Q" ships—apparently unarmed cargo or fishing boats with guns hidden behind trapdoor arrangements—and the use of steel nets which enmeshed the U-boat and revealed its presence by buoys which floated on the surface, contributed to a concerted counter-attack which broke the first German blockade from the start. In August of 1915 German sinkings reached a peak of 160,000 tons. In January, 1916, the score was only 30,000 tons. That month ended the first phase. Not until October, 1916, did the submarine begin to show its real power and to become a terrible menace.

Toward the end of 1916 the Germans resumed the submarine war. They had learned hard lessons during the first phase of the attack, and during the intervening period they had been building new vessels as fast as they could. It is estimated that they had been able to put into commission 200 long-range submarines. During their early operations they had found, as we had, that the large submarine could stay at sea for weeks and not just days, and that crews were able to stand the strain of long voyages.

They had learned also that the torpedo was an unnecessarily expensive weapon to use against the defenceless merchant ship. So the new submarines were fitted with guns. They also carried bombs which boarding parties could plant in the vitals of halted victims. These ships, slipping out of Heligoland Bight, were able to avoid the perils of the Straits of Dover by going right around the British Isles to lurk along the Western Approaches in the North Atlantic.

From the moment when this formidable fleet came into action the sinkings of British, Allied and neutral shipping went up and up and up. In June of 1916 the combined losses totalled 90,000 tons. In October, 1916, they had mounted to 310,000 tons. April of 1917 was the blackest month, when 849,000 tons, representing 423 ships, were sunk. Three out of every four ships engaged on our business overseas fell victim to the torpedoes, the guns and the mines of the German U-boats. Britain was faced with disaster. Less than 6,000,000 tons of shipping were left for the sea traffic of Britain.

Allies on Brink of Collapse

If the Germans could succeed in maintaining that rate of sinkings the collapse of Britain and France was inevitable. So the nation got down to the job of defeating the U-boat.

The methods developed included mines, depth charges, nets, sound detectors, submarines, "Q" ships and naval vessels of many types. At long last, in the summer of 1917, came the convoy, the method by which merchant ships steamed in groups, guarded by armed ships, instead of proceeding alone and unprotected.

The nets were improved and were also fitted with explosive charges. Great minefields were laid in the Channel, off the Belgian coast, in the Heligoland Bight and between the Orkneys and Norway. Ships were fitted with apparatus for detecting the presence of submarines beneath the surface which enabled ships to drop depth charges about the area. These underwater explosions were dreaded by the crews of the U-boats. They could, if close enough, sink or disable the submarine, and often drove it to the surface. British submarines themselves went out from our ports to hunt the German U-boats. Merchant ships were armed with guns.

Very effective was the "Q" ship, which worked an ingenious trick on the enemy. When attacked it pretended to be helpless. The crew would apparently take to the boats. When the surfaced submarine, tricked into false security, came close, trapdoors sprang open and the "Q" ship's guns blazed away. Because of its thin hull the submarine is very vulnerable to gun fire.

Most effective counter of all to the U-boat, however, was the convoy. Convoys were not introduced until the spring of 1917 after much argument in the Admiralty and among the Government authorities. Those opposed to the scheme asserted that a group of ships might give the enemy the chance of wholesale sinkings in one attack. Those in favour pointed out that the convoy—the grouping of ships together—made the task of the enemy more difficult, forcing the U-boat to seek out one target in the vast expanses of the ocean instead of being able to rely on sweeping the seas with the certainty of picking up single ships. Quite early in the war the convoy system had been used for the transport of troops and with considerable success.

Tide of Battle Turns

The convoy system changed defeat into victory. Sinkings began to decrease. The submarines were obviously reluctant to surface and come within range of the guns of the ships guarding the convoys. And if their presence was discovered, they were at once attacked with depth charges.

As a result of all these anti-submarine methods, the German U-boat losses mounted. They were driven from the Straits of Dover. The blocking of Zeebrugge made that important base unusable by the German destroyers and U-boats. Mine-laying by German submarines was dealt with so effectively that the number of British ships sunk by mines fell from 123 in 1917 to 10 in 1918.

The German submarine, which had been largely responsible for bringing America into the war, was hunted remorselessly. Damaged U-boats crawled back home to Germany with terrible tales of perils they had survived more by luck than good management. Many never returned at all.

By the time that the German plan to defeat Britain and the Allies by sinking 600,000 tons of shipping a month should have been realized, the German U-boat campaign was definitely beaten, even though the enemy was able to replace losses and maintain a fleet of some 200 in commission. From December of 1917, when the shattering April total of 849,000 tons sunk had fallen to 355,000 tons, the sinkings rapidly declined and with them the German hope of winning the war by starving Britain.

X.C.D.N. Moonlight Follies

Something new, something completely different, started in Shanghai last night. We have had a whole series of entertainments presented for our general amusement these past months, entertainments which have brought to light the abundant latent talent of the city's many amateurs who have come forward time and again to offer their services in that most worthy cause—British War Funds. They have put on numerous shows which have all been really good—so good, in fact, that it is hard to imagine anything better. And yet we have something now which is not only good but also highly original.

There is nothing stereotyped here. It is fresh and entrancing and wholly delightful. For what could be fresher or more lovely than the enchanted setting of a spacious garden, cunningly lit, with an entertaining floor-show and dancing in the cool night air, with side shows and highly attractive dance partners awaiting your choice, with effervescent music and gaiety all around in the light and shadow. All of which is included in the "XCDN Moonlight Follies" which got off to a spectacularly successful first night yesterday in the beautiful gardens of Mr. Ellis Hayim after a series of disappointing postponements due to the capricious inclemency of our unpredictable weather.

The hand of Man is abundently evident here, but, for once, Nature has benefited by it. The decorators have done a superb job of their difficult task, transforming that sylvan scene into a floodlit phantasia of cunningly-contrived beauty. Entering the garden from the sultry street the metamorphasis is sudden and complete; one enters upon a new world, a nocturnal pastorale in the modern style, a phantasy of subdued intriguing tints interspersed with boldly-contrasting swatches of vivid light.. Chinese lanterns spangling the trees like multi-hued exclamation points in a tropic landscape; strange colourings ....red wine-dregs, rose dawn, mauve twilight, stone grey, distant mountain blue. Floodlights throwing white shafts across the darkness, pinpointing a central rectangle on which dancers glide. A sea of tables, picked out in half-tones in faintly-flickering candle-light. The rhythmic beat of a first-rate dance orchestra. Incessant movement. Laughter and chatter. All the mumbo-jumbo of the Arabian Nights paradoxically cast in a casual and breezy setting for your especial entertainment.

Punctuating the proceedings at half-hourly intervals comes the floor show in its dynamic and varied sequence. Melody and Mystery are combined in the opening number when the Masked Singer, his identity shrouded in question marks, demonstrates that avoice without a name can be just as entertaining. Second on the list is the irrepressible Jimmy Ladd, as gay and darting as a bright quip singing Madame La Zonga by special request, reviving memories of that spectacular scene in "XCDN Calling" (2nd Edition). In direct contrast, the next item on the programme skips back through the arches of the years and Miss Margaret Sinclair, looking piquant and demurely saucy in her hooped pink dress, conjures up visions of the past with "A Melody of Yester-Year." Through the soft stillness of that open-air scene her voice, clear and limpid as a bell, drifts delicately and appealingly, embroidering the smooth cadences of time-enduring favourites with charm and wistfulness.

Another change is rung as Phyl Boardman leads eight high-stepping X.C.D.N. Rockettes through a sparkling routine in the Military Tap. And then back comes Jimmy Ladd, masquerading as the Brazilian Typhoon this time, out-doing Carmen Miranda, complete with wig and shimmering skin-tight creation.....sleek as a whippet, but much funnier.

For a finale there is the Waltz Rhapsody with Miss Margaret Sinclair once more as the centre of distraction. On this occasion she is accompanied by a bevy of beauty in the shape of nine XCDN Starlettes, who are enough to give anyone high blonde pressure. Once again Miss Sinclair charms with the delicacy and purity of her notes, while the Starlettes add decoration to set the seal of success on an enetertainment which is enchanting.

Nor is this the sum total of the night's attractions. There are countless side shows to keep you occupied for as long as you wish—or your money holds out. You cross the Bridge of Chance to a spot where the Rainbow ends and there the booths start and you may try your luck or your skill. Everything is there, from a mystic soothsayer who will tell your fortune, to that popular form of amusement—darts.

It is a show that provides the finest all-round entertainment in Shanghai today. The "XCDN Moonlight Follies"—or the Moonlight "Vollies" as they might well be termed in view of the present "V" significance in Europe—are an unqualified and an unconditional success and should on no account be missed. And there need be no fear that a big wad of banknotes is the chief requisite for admission....all refreshments are at Club prices and there is no exorbitant strain on your pocket. A magnificent time is yours at a much cheaper rate than you can find anywhere else.

Official guests were members of the Zero Club, who were headed by their President, Mr. A. Piercy, and six American guests of the Club, Admiral Glassford, Col Samuel Howard, Judge N. E. Lurton, Messrs. Pharis, Bordwell and Reid. Also present were Mr. A. H. George, H.M. Consul-General, Sir Allan and Lady Mossop, Mr. V. G. Bowden, Australian Trade Commissioner, and Lady Bowden, and Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Lamb.—C.E.M.B.

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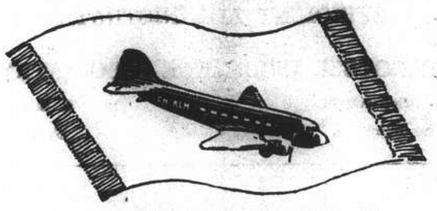

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SHIPPING NEWS

Operated by the Everett Steamship Corporation, the fast freighter Cape Alava of the American Mail Line is scheduled to sail from here this morning. The vessel will be departing from the Shanghai end Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai side, and will be heading for Seattle by way of Hongkong, Manila, Cebu and other ports en route.

* * *

In port since yesterday morning, the D.K.K. liner Tientsin Maru is scheduled to leave on her return voyage to Tsingtao and Dairen this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The vessel will sail from the company's Whangpoo Wharf and passengers are reminded that they are required to be on board at least half an hour before sailing time.

* * *

After having been held up for several days on account of engine trouble, the Thailand freighter Sisunthon Nawa of the Thai Maritime Navigation Company is due in port late today or tomorrow morning. She is coming from Bangkok after stopping at Hongkong en route and will bring 41,000 bags of rice and 600 tons of general cargo for consignees here. Local agents for the steamer are the Thai Seri and Company, Ltd.

* * *

Due here tomorrow morning will be the American freighter Pan Gulf, operated by Wallem and Company, and upon arrival she will tie up at lower buoys 82 and 83. Coming from New York via Baltimore and way ports, the vessel is bringing a large quantity of lumber, flour and 21,000 bales of cotton for local discharge. Her cargo of cotton and flour will be unloaded at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung Wharf, where she will berth after a temporary period at the buoys.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From KOBE: Kobe Maru, with mail, due 4 p.m., Wayside Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

STRAITS AND INDIA

From Calcutta
Burban M — 27/7
Nagato M — 28/7
Anyo M — 30/7

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From Los Angeles
K'kura M 30/6 4/8
Yawata M 7/7 18/8

From Honolulu
Yawata M 16/7 18/8

From Yokohama
K'kura M 19/7 4/8
Okitu M — 6/8
Genoa M — 23/8

From Nagasaki
N'saki M. 23/7 24/7

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen
Hoten M. 22/7 24/7

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Folozu	Tsingtao	Y.K.K.
Sinyo M.	Keelung	Showa S.
Sanko M.	Tsingtao	T.K.K.
Tientsin M.	Dairen	D.K.K.

Vessels Sailing

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Okitu M 7/8
Genoa M 24/8

For Calcutta
Turuga M 31/7

For New York
Dona Nati 24/7

For Manila
Dona Nati 24/7
Kamakura M 5/8
Yawata M 19/8

For Hongkong
Dona Nati 24/7

For Kobe and Yokohama
Kobe M 24/7
Taiyo M 25/7
Durban M 30/7
Nagato M 30/7
Myogi M 30/7
Nitta M 31/7
Anyo M 1/8

For Nagasaki
Kobe M 24/7
Nagasaki M 25/7
Shanghai M 27/7

For Dairen
Hoten M 26/7
Dairen M. 28/7
Tsingtao M 30/7

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Solon Turman	Am.	A.P.L.
Asahi M.	Jap.	K.U.K.
Tsingtao M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Hweiping	Chi.	Tai Ping
Koto M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B
Oahu	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B
D. de Lagrea	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B
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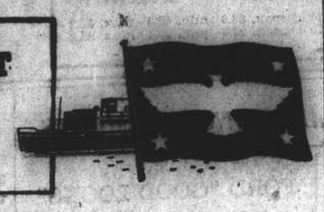

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WANTED immediately detached house in western district with garden. Write full particulars to Box 607, NCDN. -1027

FOREIGNER wants house, 8-12 rooms, immediate occupation. Concession/Settlement. Particulars, price, Box 614, NCDN. -1039

IMMEDIATELY wanted, two/three-roomed apartment, Settlement/Concession. Unfurnished preferred. State price, particulars. Box 615, NCDN. -1029

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WANTED house or apartment six/seven rooms, furnished/unfurnished, vicinity Race Course/Saint George's/Seymour Road. Reply Box 566, NCDN. -972

Unfurnished Apartments

MODERN four-roomed southfacing apartment. Best residential district Concession. No key-money. Box 582, NCDN. 10980

FOR RENT: unfurnished, two-roomed apartment in the Tiny Mansions, 745 Yu Yuen Road, US$20. Immediate occupation. Apply A. Loonis & Co. 10986

FINE desirable three-roomed ground floor apartment for rent, all modern conveniences. Residential district Route Winling. Apply China Realty Company, 290 Szechuen Road. 10989

TO LET, five-roomed flat, 6 Route Ferguson, with garage and lawn, ready for occupation August 1. Monthly rental US$50 excluding tax, heating and water. For other terms apply Mr. Tsar, telephone 38864 between 4-5 p.m. -975

FOUR-ROOMED apartment, residential district Concession. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -1040

Furnished Apartments

FOR RENT: furnished two-roomed apartment in the Tiny Mansions, 749 Yu Yuen Road, US$25. Immediate occupation. Apply: A. Loonis & Co. 10986

SEPARATE flat, two rooms, nicely furnished, kitchen, bath, garden. Joffre. $380. No key-money. Telephone 70140. -1039

TWO roomed flat with all conveniences, Petain district. August 1. Furniture US$400 or nearest offer. Box 588, NCDN. -999

FURNISHED two-roomed flat, kitchen, telephone, one small room. 37/115 Brenan Road, close Jessfield Park. -752

LIGHT, airy four-room apartment near French Club available to right party, who must take over furniture at reasonable price of US$400. No key money. Write Box 578, NCDN. 10971

LUXURIOUS apartment, sitting room, bedroom, private bathroom, verandah, in English home. Garden. Exceptionally good food. Box 580, NCDN. -853

WELL furnished two room flat to let, best part French Concession. Apply Box 564, NCDN. -945

Houses and Land

MACLEOD Road, vacant land of 3½ mow for sale in Tu Di Chens. Best section for residences. Price reasonable. Address Box 459, NCDN. -807

WANTED to purchase property (with or without residence) in good and quiet residential district French Concession. Address particulars Box 577, NCDN. 10970

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

Medical

SEXUOLOGICAL CLINIC
Dir. Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.
Debility, Gland Disorders, Neurasthenia
HAMILTON HOUSE, Suite 226
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379

HOUSE CLEANERS
G. H. PARKES & CO.
TELEPHONE 72245

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS
Strictly Prepaid

		For insertion
One insertion	per word	10 cts.
Three insertions	"	8 cts.
Seven or more	"	20 cts.
Positions wanted, any number of insertions	"	10 cts.

Minimum of 14 words

Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "North-China Daily News," 17 The Bund, (or P.O. Box 707), Shanghai, unless otherwise stated.

In applying for positions copies of references and not originals should be sent.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1941 (29th day of 6th moon)

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy, fine and hot weather with local fog at sea and south-easterly winds around Shantung: with easterly moderate winds over our regions and the coast to the south of the Saddles. Cyclonic rough weather over Central Japan, owing to the typhoon advancing north-north-westward.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 71.0	max. 86.0	min. 68.2	max. 88.2
„ same date last year	min. 75.0	max. 92.0	min. 73.4	max. 83.8

DEPARTMENT OF STATE OCT 21 1941

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on July 23, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary due San Francisco on Aug. 5. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on July 23, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamships mails for America and Europe: July 30, Aug. 14, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery	6 mos.	$42
China, Korea and Japan	„	46
Hongkong and Macao	„	55
Postal Union Countries	„	104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the North-China Daily News"

Single copies $2

Shanghai, China and Japan	6 mos.	$42
Hongkong and Macao	„	44
Postal Union Countries	„	54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

BIRTH

THEOBALD.—On July 21, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to RUTH GERALDINE, wife of C. H. Theobald, Shanghai, a daughter. -1016

ENGAGEMENT

HERMANN—MEDVEDEFF.—The engagement is announced of MICHAEL V. HERMANN, of Shanghai Municipal Police, the only son of Mrs. O. M. Hermann, of Shanghai, and Miss MOUSA N. MEDVEDEFF, the only daughter of Mr. N. P. Medvedeff of Shanghai. -1012

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

JULY

23 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30.
23 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Netherlands and Belgian Night. 402 Avenue Haig.
23 Great Heat (Ta-shu)
23 Emperor Haile Selassie's birthday (1891)

COMING EVENTS

JULY

24 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', British Dominions Night 402 Avenue Haig.
25 Extr. Gen. Mtg., Shanghai Club, 5.30.
25 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Polish Night 402 Avenue Haig.
26 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Free French Night 402 Avenue Haig.
28 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' Norwegian Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
29 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' Greek Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
30 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30.
30 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' British Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
31 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' Russian Night, 402 Avenue Haig.

AUGUST

1 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' Czechoslovakian Night 402 Avenue Haig.
2 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' American Night 402 Avenue Haig.
8 R.A.F.A. Allied Luncheon at Dome 1st Anniversary Air Battle of Britain

SHANGHAI POWER CO.

It has been agreed between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Company that the temporary surcharges for electric service to be added to the bills for ordinary consumers for consumption periods ending in the month of August, 1941, will be as follows:

For Lighting	230.97%
For General Power, Heating, Cooking, and Water Heating	389.97%

A. KENDAL WARD,
Secretary and Treasurer.

July 22, 1941. 10390

METROPOLITAN LAND CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from July 30 to August 7, 1941, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
G. T. READ,
Secretary.

July 22, 1941. 10376

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that no responsibility is undertaken by vessel or her agents for debts incurred by her crew.

Master
SS "AZALEA CITY."

10357

NOTICE

Mr. A. J. Brandt, A.R.I.B.A. (A.A. Dip. London) has become a member of this Company.

BRANDT & RODGERS, LTD.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

10329

ETAT FRANCAIS

SALE OF STATE PROPERTY

Steel hull ship

All tenders made for the sale of the steel hull ship as advertised on June 3, 7, 10 and 13, 1941 in this paper, will be definitely examined at the French Consulate General on next Friday July 25 at 10 a.m.

The Chancery of the French Consulate-General will be open to all persons concerned. New tenders provided they are higher than those which have so far been received will be allowed to compete for the auction. 10395

FORD "GOOD LOOKS"

The present Ford is a car that will give a good account of itself for beauty in any company you care to name. It is by far the best looking Ford ever built.

GET THE FACTS AND YOU'LL GET A FORD

BILLS MOTORS

Federal Inc., U.S.A.

615 Avenue Foch. Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

MUNICIPALITY OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER

ADVERTISEMENT

The Municipal Commissioners of George Town, Penang, require an Assistant Engineer, aged about 25 years preferably unmarried, for the permanent staff of their Municipal Engineer's Department, the appointment being in the first instance on a three years' Agreement.

Applicants must have had a good general and technical education and be Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, or possess a recognised civil engineering degree.

They should have had a sound engineering training and experience in Municipal and General Engineering work including the construction of roads, sewers, bridges and buildings.

Salary:—$450 per month for the first year, $475 for the second year and $500 per month for the third year of the Agreement. In the event of the appointment being continued after the expiry of the Agreement the salary will rise by annual increments of $25 per month to $750 per month, the value of the dollar being 2/4d Sterling.

The person appointed will be required to provide and maintain a motor car for use on duty. The Commissioners will pay a transport allowance which at present is $80 a month. A free passage will be provided to Penang with half pay during the voyage. The selected candidate must pass an approved medical examination.

Eight months' leave, on full pay, with passage paid, is usually granted after four years' service, if the appointment be continued for that period.

There is a compulsory Provident Fund for Municipal Servants, of which the person appointed must become a Member. Its chief points are as follows:—Members contribute 10 per cent. of their salaries, and the Commissioners make a donation of a similar sum. After ten years' approved service, or at death, or (with certain conditions) on forced retirement at any time, the amount standing to an Officers' account (Contributor's Subscriptions and Commissioners' Donations with accrued interest) is paid to him or his representatives, as the case may be.

Applications stating whether married or single, and giving age and birthplace, with details of education, training and experience generally, and referring particularly to the qualifications mentioned above, and accompanied by copies (not originals) of testimonials, to be sent to the Municipal Secretary, Penang, Straits Settlements, as soon as possible.

By order

T. W. DOUGLAS
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners.

Municipal Offices, George Town, Penang, June 28, 1941.

CULTY DAIRY

The Home of Quality Milk

Pasteurised Grade "A"

1567 AVENUE JOFFRE, TELEPHONE 70126

General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT

10047

REMEMBER

that in the War Areas invaluable and often dangerous work is carried out by Volunteers and Charitable Organisations.

SUPPORT THEIR EFFORTS

with your dollars given to

The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.)

BOOKCASES

should be carefully protected against dry rot. But this is very difficult, owing to such a lot of it being published now-a-days. However dry the reading of a Personal Accident Policy may seem it is a most wonderful worry eliminator.

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD
Established 1782 Assets £30,000,000
18 The Bund Telephone 11303

NORGE

for refrigeration

COLUMBIA RADIO

British and Best

ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.

878 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

Telephone 36865

10001

WHY SHIFT GEARS?

Chrysler's Fluid Driving is easier and safer. Vacamatic Transmission gives automatic safety control. Come in and try it.

MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
80 Avenue Edward VII.
After We Sell—WE SERVE

NOTICE

Owing to the continued increase in the cost of raw material and operating expenses, we are reluctantly compelled to increase cur prices for sweet waters, excepting Coca-Cola, by Fifty Cents per dozen and Soda Water by Thirty-five Cents, as from July 21, 1941.

WATSON'S MINERAL WATER COMPANY
Shanghai

10352

FOR SALE

We offer

MARSEILLE SOAP,

72% guaranteed, at the price of $60 per box of 44 lb. containing

100 pieces

KITCHEN SOAP,

at the price of $21 per box of 40 lb. containing 20 bars.

VIENNA SOAP WORKS
1166 Broadway East
Telephone 50313

-1002

LARGE RESIDENCE

Wanted to lease French Concession/Hungjao, reliable party. Approximately eight rooms, garden. Address Box 599, NCDN. -1017

SWISS WATCHMAKER

(Holder of Swiss Government Diploma)

All work personally done by E. TOBLER, 153 Nanking Road 4th floor. Telephone 12160

-1019

BLOCKS FOR COLOUR PRINTING

There is nothing of greater importance in colour printing than the skilful and accurate preparation of blocks. So well is this understood by printers of experience that no block in any degree defective is used. Technical knowledge in the matter of colour printing is imperative. Let the North China Daily News Printing Department handle your colour work if you desire satisfaction.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS PRINTING DEPARTMENT
17 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephone 11055

NOW ON SALE!

THE SHANGHAI DIRECTORY

July Edition of the Hong List

Firms and residents who have delayed ordering their copies are advised to place their orders immediately as the edition is limited.

PRICE $25

On sale at the offices of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.

17 The Bund, Shanghai

Advantage to Server!

But even more [redacted]

Advantage to Receiver

When you drink:

AQUARIUS LIMESODA

EXECUTOR or TRUSTEE

CONTINUITY OF SERVICE
EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION

THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Trustee Department. H. C. B. WAY
26, The Bund. *General Manager.*

For

QUALITY SHIRTS

at reasonable prices, call at

RAZON'S

12 Central Road Telephone 10313

10391

ST. GILES BRITISH SCHOOL

TSINGTAO

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

FROM 6—17 YEARS

Applications for entry now accepted for the Christmas Term,

Commencing Friday, September 12, 1941

Prospectus on Application

SOME VACANCIES STILL OPEN FOR SUMMER SCHOOL,

July 7 to September 6, 1941

B. G. INGE, *Headmaster*

10281

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	July 21 16.00	July 21 21.00	July 22 4.00	July 22 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.74	29.74	29.73	29.73
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.02	—0.03	—0.02	—0.06
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.01	—0.05	—0.01	—0.01
Wind (direction)	ESE	E	E	ESE
„ (miles per hour)	11.2	4.3	4.3	9.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	82.8°	71.8°	73.9°	78.8°
Humidity (per cent)	63	91	90	76
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	5	0	0	7
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report July 21	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.76	+0.01	29.66
Temperature: min. 67.1° max. 86.2°	76.6°	—0.16°	81.7°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	34.16	—	26.61

Time and Tide	23/7	24/7	25/7	26/7	27/7	28/7	29/7
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.04	5.05	5.06	5.06	5.07	5.08	5.08
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.57	18.56	18.55	18.55	18.54	18.54	18.53
Moon rises at Shanghai	3.59	4.53	5.51	6.50	7.51	8.52	9.54
Moon sets at Shanghai	17.55	18.43	19.26	20.07	20.47	21.27	22.06
Flood makes Shai. (day)	10.00	10.34	11.05	11.33	12.07	12.43	13.27
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	14.41	15.26	16.10	16.45	17.30	17.54	6.25
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	11.20	11.46	12.40	13.30	14.07	14.49	15.29
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	—	11.30	11.65	11.90	11.24	10.95	9.95

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 21st:—High and steady pressure over China and Japan. Typhoon to the west-southwest of the Bonin moving north-westward. Easterly winds along the China Coast. Cloudy and fine weather in China.

State on the morning of the 22nd:—Fine weather. Easterly wind. Normal and steady pressure.

TYPHOON SIGNAL

Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the centre at 2 p.m., within 60 miles of latitude 34, longitude 138, direction north-north-west, intensity: unknown.—Siccawei Observatory.

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

WEDNESDAY, July 23.	Reg.	Ord.
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Tsingtao and Dairen	11.30	12.00
Swatow	12.30	13.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Aust. N.Z. Manila Java Ports and Straits (via Hongkong) A	19.00	20.00
Amoy Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00
Fukien and Kiangsi Provinces via Amoy	19.30	20.00

THURSDAY, July 24.		
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Manila and Indo-China	nx15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00

FRIDAY, July 25.		
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Amoy Fukien and Kiangsi Provinces via Amoy	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

*The night before.

A Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 23rd.
B Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 12.00 on 24th.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

(Continued from yesterday)

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Holland, Miss L.M.	$20
A few members of the Public Health Dept.	175
Anonymous .....50 Roche, R.W.	20
Anonymous 25	

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION

Preedy, A.C.	50
[redacted]	$2,483,718

STERLING

Balance brought forward	£26,167

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

G.F. .....1 Kathleen	1

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION

Middleton, H.E.	10
	£26,179

Jewish Emigrants Childrens Welfare Assn.

Tucker, Mrs. A. W. (Raleigh U.S.A.) $200

For the Hours after Six!

ARROW

COLLAR-ATTACHED

DRESS SHIRTS

Arrow Shirts are the fulfilment of your ideals in fine shirtmaking. They are authentic in style . . . have the incomparable Arrow collar and are Sanforized-Shrunk (fabric shrinkage less than 1%)

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

CHINESE lady stenotypist, well-experienced. Reply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box 605, NCDN. -1026

CHINESE male stenographer, thoroughly experienced. Please apply stating qualifications, salary expected to Box 606, NCDN. -1025

WANTED lady secretary-typist, English essential, Chinese nationality preferable. Address Box 614, NCDN. -1038

CHINESE private secretary. Investment banker and stock broker (European) requires services of lady secretary of social position. Please apply by letter with fullest details, stating age, family connections, experience, qualifications. Box 565, NCDN. -970

Business Opportunities

FOREIGN firm with office godown and staff, having excellent local and foreign connections, open for new enterprise or agency. Only sound propositions will be considered. Write fully to Box 587, NCDN. -998

VARICOSE stocking patent with all manufacturing rights for sale by emigre owing to lack of capital. Apply Box 594, NCDN. -1010

EXPORTERS! Movies, 16 m/m., for sale by producer: "Piccadilly Melody 1940"; "Horses on parade"; "International stage" (slow motion). Box 527, NCDN. -915

Miscellaneous

If you have anything whatsoever for sale or wish to purchase, telephone or send us a note and our representative will call on you. Our terms are cash. Chesterfield Art Secondhand Goods Store, 1469 Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36334. 10345

PHOTOCOPIES of documents, etc., reproductions and enlargements. Alfred Sachs, Telephone 10204, 666 Szechuen Road. -941

Clothing and Fabrics

BEDSHEETS, best imported grades, in all sizes. Table cloths, napkins and household linen in best European pure linen quality. Box 43, NCDN. -727

SUMMER shirts made to measure. Poplin from $14.50; Silk $19.50; Cellular $24. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10314

Personal

RUSSIAN lady, 32, with modest view on life, wishes to meet quiet, serious American/Englishman, for friendship. Box 592, NCDN. -1007

IS there still an attractive, independent Eurasian/Chinese lady, who appreciates the friendship of a foreigner, 31, (not refugee), of good appearance. Box 608, NCDN. -1030

Cameras

LEICA camera, shutter, speed one second to 1/500 second, Summar F2 lens. Address Box 581, NCDN. -995

FOR SALE: One Cine-Kodak, 16 mm. movie camera model B, f:1.9 Price $700. Telephone 47337. -1028

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED, office over Nanking Road shop, first and/or second floors. Box 583, NCDN. -997

WANTED, shop Nanking/Bubbling Well Roads. Address Box 586, NCDN. -997

BEAUTIFUL shop with some furniture and fittings in the best part of Avenue Joffre. Telephone 78111 between 3-5. -994

WANTED from October 1, by a British export firm, an office in central district, about 400/500 square feet, with use of telephone. Particulars to Post Office Box 1744. 10310

WANTED office space approximately 1,500 sq. ft. in modern building downtown. Willing take over fixtures, furniture, etc. Reply to Box 501, NCDN. -988

Dancing

MISS BOOLE'S Dancing Studio. All modern ballroom dances. 22A Route Pere Robert. -1023

MISS Lillian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -852

Holiday Resorts

LAOSHAN. House of Rest. Formerly Dr. Bergman's Sanatorium. Rooms with board. Moderate prices. Summer and winter months. Please apply to Mrs. Molojatoff. 352 Avenue Albert. Telephone 75507. -1016

KING'S Hotel still have a few rooms available, facing the sea, with bathrooms and verandahs. For reservations telegraph "Kings Weihaiwei". 10274

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure, 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 374 Klangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. -79

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.80.

QUALIFIED lady secretary stenographer, journalistic abilities (British subjects). $400. Permanent/otherwise. Box 596, NCDN. -1015

CHINESE lady stenographer (beginner) seeks position in American or British firm. Box 595, NCDN. -1011

YOUNG foreigner seeks position as stenotypist/bookkeeper. Several years' experience. Address Box 600, NCDN. -1020

EXPERIENCED stenotypist-secretary, male, Eurasian, desires position. Fast, accurate, satisfactory worker. Box 609, NCDN. -1031

CAPABLE young stenotypist, perfect English, Russian, presently employed, seeks half-day position. Box 485, NCDN. -842

YOUNG man seeks any position. Very willing to work. Has very good recommendation. Box 425, NCDN. -729

EXPERIENCED lady stenographer, Allied nationality, seeks work after office hours. Journalistic work preferred. Address Box 574, NCDN. -965

STENO-TYPIST (beginner) seeks immediate position. Address Box 573, NCDN. -984

YOUNG lady desires positions as typist or telephone operator. Speaks Japanese. Address Box 562. NCDN. -961

CIVIL engineer, just graduated Hongkong University, open for engagement. Address Box 451, NCDN. -788

Educational

TEACHER of mathematics required to take the subject up to matriculation or school certificate standard, written applications from British nationals should be addressed to Box 593, NCDN. -1009

ENGLISHMAN requires evening coaching experimental zoology. Write Box 611, NCDN, stating terms. 10397

THE Shanghai Business College. Summer session. Shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping/accountancy. Successes unparalleled. Many placed in suitable positions after few months' study. Apply for syllabus. 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17733. 10392

RUSSIAN conversation, reading, writing taught. Male Russian teacher. Anglo-Russian translations, private work accepted. Telephone 73944, Room 12. Apply 1.2.30 p.m. -989

PEKING lady gives Mandarin lessons. Address Box 503, NCDN. -873

QUICKEST and safest way to learn driving is at George's, 102 Marcel Tillot, telephone 84916. -40

Chinese Servants

COOK requires position. Five year's with last employer. Address Box 483, NCDN. -1021

RECOMMEND very reliable, clean and hardworking cook-boy. Bochlen, Telephone 18090. -1006

GOOD No. 1 boy available August 1. Quiet and experienced. Telephone 76300 or write Box 604, NCDN. 10384

72782 General Trading Company. Excellent cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office-boys, coolies. Prompt service. -497

73148. Central Employment Agency. British. Servants, specialists. Established 1930. Closed Sundays and every afternoon. -484

ENGLISH family would be grateful if anyone could recommend a really experienced boy-coolie. If wife can wash and iron will engage her also. Box 579, NCDN. 10373

Radios

WESTINGHOUSE, 1939, all-world 7-tube, Magic Eye, A1 condition. Box 597, NCDN. 10382

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Klangse Road, telephone 11995. 10004

Motor Cars and Cycles

PONTIAC coach 1936 excellent condition and appearance. Box 591, NCDN. -1001

WANTED Vauxhall 10, or other British car of similar size. Model not earlier than 1937. Must be mechanically perfect. Box 602, NCDN. 10383

PRIVATE party wishes to buy one used car. Must be in good condition. Address Box 601, NCDN. -1022

LA SALLE 1937 coupe, 5-seater, A1 condition. Telephone 79021. -1029

BABY-AUSTIN, 4-seater touring in good running order. US$100. Box 613, NCDN. -1036

CITROEN 1933 owner driven, in good condition. Box 589, NCDN. -999

IMMEDIATE sale. 1934 Ford coupe, excellent condition. US$450. Please telephone 63697. -1041

STUDEBAKER coupe 1934, lady owner driven car, just reducoed, repaired. New battery. Excellent condition, mileage less than 30,000. US$375. Telephone 21123 -10360

FOR SALE, Austin 7, good condition, US$350. Telephone 16292 office hours. -978

1932 Fiat 6-cylinder sedan in good running order and appearance, US$285 or nearest offer. Box 569, NCDN. -979

FORD V8 sedan, late 1936, excellent condition and appearance, US$700. Box 496, NCDN. 10326

For Sale—Miscellaneous

STAMPS. Breaking-up big collection. Many mint commemorative sets for sale. Am buyer of interesting lots, chiefly French and French Colonies. Exchanges made with collectors. Doctor Vidal, 602 Route Frelupt, Telephone 70902. 10377

MODERN furniture: dining room suite (cottage style, 20 persons, ideal for bar, etc.), couch, icebox, double desk, washing stands. 37/C Brenan Road, Telephone 23460. -1032

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used. Bargain sale. Room 138, Hamilton House. -949

NEW proprietors of The Gardens, 90 Route des Soeurs, liquidating valuable furniture, private sale, starting July 21. Duco-painted bedroom suites, bed-sitting room suite, lacquer screen, arm-chairs, desks, bookcases, mirrors, blackwood, lamps, etc. Every day from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. -918

SUMMER shirts from $24; pyjamas from $28. Made to order. Imported materials. Large selection of neckties. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10292

HANAU quartz and Sollux lamps, newest style, brandnew; at any reasonable price. Inspection: 124 Sassoon House. 10260

COMPLETE Meissen dinner sets, figures, groups, splendid crystalware, bronzes, drink sets. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. -674

TROUSSEAUX, best European linen; Table cover sets, bed sheets, quilt cases, pillows, towels, napkins. Moderate prices. General Magazine, 337 Haig. -938

Lost

CHEQUE No. 34982 dated April 3, 1941, to the Union Bank, amounting $50, signed by S. A. Shifrin, has been lost and is hereby declared null and void. -1035

LOST. Will the lady who found wristwatch at Husi Club on Sunday, please return to Lucas Leong at Foreign YMCA. -963

LOST: One set B/L No. 237 covering two cases locks, etc., marked C in diamond 20/21 per s.s. "King-Yuen", September 26, 1938, and another set B/L No. 416 covering four cases screw nails marked C in diamond 22/25 per s.s. "Shan-tung", October 3, 1938, both from Shanghai for Canton, have been lost and are hereby declared null and void. Lee Kong Hard Ware Co. -960

Boats

2½ H. P. Sea Gull outboard motor. British make. US$30. Box 561, NCDN. -938

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED baby grand piano, must be in good condition, state particulars and price. Box 610, NCDN. -1033

CALCIUM carbide, wanted. Address Box 603, NCDN. -1028

WANTED, sewing machine, camera, radio, bicycle. Post Office Box 300. -727

WILL pay best prices for all secondhand goods, household, carpets, refrigerators, machines, pianos, radios, etc. Telephone 96967. 1234 Avenue Edward VII. George Young. -19

WANTED buy secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965 daily, Mr. Bers. -761

WANTED to purchase gascooker for kitchen use. New or secondhand. Please send offers to Box 568, NCDN. -976

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses; shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. Telephone 34663 Mr. W. Engel. -872

Animals

FOUND spaniel, white and tan. Telephone 20225. -1014

WANTED to buy male Siamese kitten or cat. Apply Box 598, NCDN. -1015

DACHSHUND. Male, pedigree puppy for sale. Apply 70148. -970

LOST, Sunday, 1 p.m., vicinity Route Corneille and Massenet, small black male Pekinese. Finder please notify Dr. N. M. Antonoff, 2 Great Western Road. Telephone 33067. Liberal reward. -10363

Rooms Without Board

MIDDLE-SIZED one south room, modern conveniences. Board optional. 1522 Bubbling Well, House 14. -996

BIG two-roomed flat with bath, eastern district. Telephone 50665, 9-11 a.m. -1004

COMFORTABLE room, nicely-furnished, all conveniences, to let. 1954 Avenue Joffre, telephone 79979. -772

TO LET, one room in French Concession from August 1. Address Box 583, NCDN. 10361

BIG, comfortable room, telephone, lift, roof-garden. 150 Route des Soeurs, Estrella Apartment 1. -1005

ONE or two rooms, furnished, French Concession, detached house, nice garden. Breakfast if desired. Telephone 72529. -1005

TWO roomed well furnished flat: bathroom, kitchen, refrigerator, telephone. Apply Telephone 78564. -1024

106 Peking Road: Well furnished room, private bath. -957

WELL-FURNISHED, large room in apartment. Avenue Petain district. Telephone 70269. -800

BEAUTIFUL furnished southfacing room in private residence. Hot water, telephone. Single person only. 1001 Yuyuen Road. -799

Rooms with Board

TWO-ROOMED flat with verandah, garden, private bath. Meals optional. 5 Kelmscott Garden. Telephone 11861. -988

EXCELLENT south room for two persons, private bath, good home cooking. 1402 Avenue Joffre. -914

Unfurnished Houses

TO LET, large residence No. 6 Tifeng Road, corner Yu Yuen Road. Garden with outhouse. Suitable for club or boarding house. Further particulars apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., 301 Klangse Road, Telephone 11169. 10206

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